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NO PARTY TO IMPERIALIST POLICY

That's Splendid

Madras Ministers On Wardha Call

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

"That's splendid" exclaimed Mr. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, when I sought his opinion on the Wardha resolution on the Viceroy's statement.

Other Madras Ministers, including Mr. Ramanathan and Mr. Yakub Hasan, echoed the same sentiment and added the Ministries' resignation was all expected. "There's nothing surprising in the resolution."

Minister Reddi expressed enthusiasm and fervent joy when he asked: "Are we to resign forthwith?"

A Strange Coincidence

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 22.

It rained the whole of the evening in Wardha while the Congress Working Committee was taking its final decision on the resignation of the Congress Ministries. Observers commented on this coincidence as, immediately after the Working Committee's decision to accept office more than two years ago, there was a similar downpour.

Mahatma Gandhi left the meeting at 9-30 p. m. Half an hour later the resolution, the draft of which had apparently undergone some verbal changes in the course of discussion, was issued to the press.

Members coming out of the meeting, when approached by pressmen, remarked: "It is all over now. You will get every thing."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

AMBUSHES AND PATROLS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

A communique states that all was quiet during the day. There were ambushes and patrols at several points on the front.—Reuter.

POLISH DENIAL ABOUT POISON GAS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The categorical denial that Poland ever used or received supplies of poison gas has been issued by the Polish Embassy, who describes as "lies without foundation" the German allegations that Britain sent gas shells or bombs to Poland.—Reuter.

WARDHA CALL TO CONGRESSMEN

Desist From Precipitate Action: Await Developments: But Maintain Solidarity

VICEROY'S STATEMENT ANSWERED

WARDHAGANJ, OCT. 22.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONON T HE VICEREGAL DECLARATION:—

"THE WORKING COMMITTEE IS OF OPINION THAT THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO THE CONGRESS INVITATION FOR A CLEAR DECLARATION OF BRITISH WAR AIMS, PARTICULARLY IN THEIR APPLICATION TO INDIA, IS WHOLLY UNSATISFACTORY AND CALCULATED TO ROUSE RESENTMENT AMONG ALL THOSE WHO WERE ANXIOUS TO GAIN AND ARE INTENT UPON GAINING INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

NOT FOR INDIA ALONE

THIS INVITATION WAS MADE NOT ONLY ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, BUT OF THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WHO WERE WEARY OF WAR AND VIOLENCE AND FASCIST AND IMPERIALISTIC SYSTEMS WHICH EXPLOITED NATIONS AND PEOPLES AND WERE ULTIMATELY THE CAUSES OF WAR AND WHO YEARNED FOR A NEW ORDER OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

THE SMOKE-SCREEN

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT IS AN UNEQUIVOCAL REITERATION OF THE OLD IMPERIALIST POLICY. THE COMMITTEE REGARDS THE MENTION OF THE DIFFERENCES AMONGST THE SEVERAL PARTIES AS A SCREEN TO HIDE THE TRUE INTENTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAD ASKED FOR WAS A DECLARATION OF THE WAR AIMS AS A TEST OF BRITAIN'S "BONA FIDES" REGARDING INDIA, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE ATTITUDE OF OPPOSING PARTIES AND GROUPS.

MINORITY RIGHTS

THE CONGRESS HAS ALWAYS STOOD FOR AMPLEST GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. THE FREEDOM THE CONGRESS CLAIMED WAS NOT FOR THE CONGRESS OR ANY PARTICULAR GROUP OR COMMUNITY, BUT FOR THE NATION AND ALL COMMUNITIES IN INDIA THAT GO TO BUILD THAT NATION. THE ONLY WAY TO ESTABLISH THIS FREEDOM AND TO ASCERTAIN THE WILL OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE IS THROUGH A DEMOCRATIC PROCESS WHICH GIVES FULL OPPORTUNITY TO ALL.

FIRST STEP

The Committee must, therefore, regard the Viceroy's statement as in every way unfortunate.

In the circumstances it cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain, for it would amount to an endorsement of the imperialist policy which the Congress has always sought to end. As a first step in this direction the Committee calls upon the Congress Ministers to tender their resignations.

CALL TO NATION

THE COMMITTEE EARNESTLY APPEALS TO THE NATION TO END ALL INTERNAL CONTROVERSIES IN THIS HOUR OF GRAVE CRISIS AND TO ACT UNITEDLY IN THE CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM. THE COMMITTEE CALLS UPON ALL CONGRESS COMMITTEES AND CONGRESSMEN GENERALLY TO BE PREPARED FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTUALITIES AND TO SHOW RESTRAINT OF WORD AND DEED SO THAT NOTHING MAY BE SAID OR DONE WHICH IS NOT IN KEEPING WITH INDIA'S HONOUR OR THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THE CONGRESS STANDS.

NO HASTY ACTION

The Committee warns Congressmen against any hasty action in the shape of civil disobedience, political strike and the like. The Committee will watch the situation and the activities of the British Government in India and will not hesitate to guide the country to take further steps whenever the necessity for them arises. The Committee desires to impress upon all Congressmen that a programme of resistance to be commensurate with the magnitude of the issue before the country requires perfect discipline within the Congress ranks and the consolidation of the Congress organisation.

PURGE VIOLENCE

THE WORKING COMMITTEE REALISES THAT THE NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE OFFERED BY THE CONGRESS IN THE PAST HAS BEEN SOMETIMES MIXED WITH VIOLENCE.

THE COMMITTEE DESIRES TO IMPRESS UPON ALL CONGRESSMEN THAT ANY RESISTANCE THAT MAY HAVE TO BE OFFERED MUST BE PURGED OF ALL VIOLENCE AND TO REMIND THEM OF THE PLEDGES TAKEN TO THIS EFFECT AS EARLY AS 1921 DURING THE CONGRESS SESSION AT AHMEDABAD AND REPEATED ON MANY SUBSEQUENT OCCASIONS.

—A.P.

ANOTHER STATEMENT ON THURSDAY?

NEW DELHI, October 22.

Though no confirmation is available, a report current here suggests that H. E. the Viceroy may make another statement on Thursday.

It is possible that the report may be due to the fact that a debate is expected on the Viceroy's statement on Thursday in the House of Commons on the Labour Party motion and that on behalf of the British Government a statement might be made amplifying the Viceroy's statement.—United Press.

WARDHA GIVES THE LEAD

No Waiting For Commons Debate: Viceroy May Meet Mahatma

WARDHA, Oct. 22.

The Fateful Session of the Congress Working Committee commenced this morning.

In marked contrast to the recent series of meeting, the members were in high spirits.

"There is nothing very much for us to consider this time. It has all been decided for us by the other party."

This was the keynote of replies of members when questioned regarding the business before the meeting.

All members, excepting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. B. C. Roy and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj were present at the meeting.

Gandhiji Participates

WARDHA, Oct. 22.

The Working Committee adjourned after a two-hour sitting in the morning and later resumed their discussions at 2-15 p.m. when they were joined by Mahatma Gandhi who arrived from Shegaon accompanied by Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Working Committee adjourned at 8 p. m. and met again at 8-30 p.m. and finally adjourned at 9-30 p. m.

It is expected that the Ministries will resign only after the Provincial Legislatures in which Congress has the majority have passed resolutions disapproving the Viceregal statement.

NOT AWAITING COMMONS DEBATE

WARDHA, Oct. 22.

"We finish business by tomorrow," said Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, to the "United Press" before he proceeded to the meeting of the Working Committee.

Asked if the debate in the House of Commons in connection with the Government of India Draft Orders would be awaited before decisions are taken, he said "No." He further told the "United Press" that the Committee will take up no other business and that it was expected to formulate a definite resolution to-morrow.

"C. R." ATTENDS.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, who arrived in the morning is attending the meeting of the Working Committee.—United Press.

VICEROY TO MEET MAHATMA AGAIN

Regarding Congress attitude, political circles still hope that Gandhiji and Viceroy may meet shortly to evolve a satisfactory solution of the "impasse". Congress circles, however appear

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

Muslim League Vacillates

No Precise Answer To Demands From Govt.

CLARIFICATION SOUGHT ON POINTS

But Repudiation Of Congress Claim Appreciated

NEW DELHI, October 22.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE THIS EVENING PASSED A LENGTHY RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SATISFACTION WITH CERTAIN PARTS OF THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT BUT ASKING FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION AND AUTHORISING THE PRESIDENT, MR. JINNAH, TO TAKE STEPS TO GET THIS CLARIFICATION; AND IF HE IS SATISFIED WITH THE CLARIFICATION, HE IS EMPOWERED TO GIVE ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE, THROUGH ANOTHER RESOLUTION, HAS EMPOWERED ITS PRESIDENT TO ADVISE AND GUIDE THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTIES IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES IN THE EVENT OF SOME SUDDEN EMERGENCY ARISING. THE RESOLUTION STATES THAT THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTIES SHALL GIVE EFFECT TO AND CARRY OUT SUCH INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

JINNAH MADE DICTATOR

The following is the full text of the resolution:

"After careful examination of the statement of H. E. the Viceroy dated October 17, 1939, the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League appreciate that His Majesty's Government have emphatically repudiated the unfounded claim of the Congress that they alone represent All India, and note with satisfaction that His Majesty's Government recognise the fact that the All India Muslim League alone truly represents the Mussalmans of India and can speak on their behalf; also that the rights and interests of the minorities and other important interests concerned have been duly recognised.

NEED OF CLARIFICATION.

"The Committee, however, feel constrained to state that the points of vital importance raised by the Muslim League in their statement dated September 18, 1939, are not precisely and categorically met. The Committee, therefore, venture to suggest that in order to secure co-operation on equal footing, as desired by His Excellency, further clarification and discussion of those matters that are left in doubt and have not been met satisfactorily are necessary with a view to arrive at complete understanding, which alone would enable the Muslim League to co-operate in the matter which concerns not only the Mussalmans of India but the country at large.

WHAT LEAGUE WANTS

"The Committee cannot wholly accept the narration of facts culminating in the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1935 as given in the statement of His Excellency but do not think it necessary to enter into a controversy regarding those inaccuracies, historic and otherwise. The opposition of the Muslim League is not merely to the "details" of the plans embodied in the Act of 1935 and the reconsideration thereof but their demand is that the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly examined and revised 'de novo'.

"The Committee reiterate emphatically that no future plan of India's constitution will be acceptable to the Muslim League, unless it meets with their full approval.

"CONSULTATIVE GROUP"

"The Committee also considered the proposal of H. E. the Viceroy for the establishment of a "Consultative Group" but cannot at present express any opinion with regard to it until its status, constitution, powers, scope and function are fully known, but welcome further consultation regarding this matter as proposed by His Excellency in his statement.

JINNAH EMPOWERED

"In view of the urgency of the matter the Committee hereby authorise the President to take such steps as he may consider proper to get the doubts removed and secure complete clarification of His Excellency's statement and if the President is fully satisfied the Committee empower him to give assurance of support and co-operation on behalf of the Mussalmans of India to the British Government for the purpose of the prosecution of the war."

JINNAH MADE "DICTATOR"

The Working Committee of the Muslim League also passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The Working Committee hereby empower the President to advise, guide and issue instructions to Muslim League Parties in the various Provincial Legislatures in the event of some sudden emergency arising. The Muslim League Parties shall give effect to, or carry out such instructions as may be given by the President.

MANZALGAH DISPUTE.

(2) "The Working Committee regret that the Sind Government has failed so far to meet the reasonable demands of the Mussalmans to hand over possession of the Manzalgah Mosque to them notwithstanding their repeated representations now for a considerable time and have delayed the matter from time to time which has ultimately forced the people to resort to direct action. The Working Committee hope that the Government of Sind will without delay settle the matter to the satisfaction of the Mussalmans of Sind.

WITHDRAW ORDINANCE.

The Working Committee further regret that on the contrary the Sind Government should have thought fit to pass a special ordinance and thereby resort to repressive executive methods for which there appears no justification as there is no evidence that the application of the normal machinery of the law had proved inadequate and trust that they will withdraw the ordinance as soon as possible to restore public confidence."—A.P.

NAZI PLANS DISLOCATED

French High Command's Clever Strategy On Western Front

PARIS, Oct. 22.

A clever strategic move by the French High Command is believed to have dislocated for the time being the plans of the German Headquarters.

According to information received here the Germans had intended a big offensive on the French troops occupying German territory. General Gamelin secretly withdrew all the troops except advance posts who made such displays of ammunition that the very lights etc. of the Germans failed to discover that the French had departed two days ago.

Now, apart from a few observation posts, the French Lines run approximately in French territory throughout, leaving the Germans coping with the flooded lands adjoining the Rhine, Moselle and Saar rivers. In some cases the Germans must bring guns and troops over the battered "no man's land" six miles wide.—Reuter.

NOTHING SPECIAL ON WESTERN FRONT

BERLIN, Oct. 22.

A Communique states: "With the exception of slight activity by artillery and reconnaissance troops, there was nothing special to report on the Western Front."—Reuter.

Moderately Quiet Night On Front

PARIS, Oct. 22.

A Communique states that the night was moderately quiet on the front as a whole.—Reuter.

FOR IMPORTANT WAR DECISIONS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

The Berlin correspondent of "Telegraaf" writes that while no details are available regarding Herr Hitler's gathering of all State Governors and Nazi district leaders in Berlin, it is indicated that he has summoned them for "war decisions of utmost importance."—Reuter.

Whole-Day Discussions

The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph" adds that conferences and discussions were held throughout the day on Saturday with the General Staff, the Admiralty and the Ambassadors in Turkey, Russia and Italy.

It is recalled that a similar gathering occurred before the outbreak of the war with Poland.—Reuter.

ALLIED GENERALS LEAVE ANKARA

ANKARA, Oct. 22.

General Weygand and General Wavell left by air. The departure was accompanied by military honours.—Reuter.

MINORITIES CONVENTION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

A report is current that the view has been put forward that the Muslim League should take the initiative for calling a Minorities Convention. But no authoritative information is yet forthcoming on this subject. The League Working Committee is expected to meet till Tuesday when the resolutions would be issued.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality— Applications are invited for a temporary post of a clerk on Rs. 30|- per month for about three months. Those knowing the work of revision of House Tax Assessment need apply immediately to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, Ghatkopar. (1235)

Applications with testimonials, stating age, qualifications and minimum salary are invited for the post of lecturer in Biology at M.T.B. College, Surat. Applications should reach the Principal on or before 4th November. The appointment will be upto the end of the second term in the first instance. (1227)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—at Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation most up-to-date small and big flats for residence and offices, special single and double bachelor's rooms, furnished or unfurnished Unique situation. Apply Manager on premises. (12396)

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245. ASTROLOGERS.

Biggest Astrologer Prof. Raval tells you the facts of your past, present and future together with your business circumstances, service affairs and interesting incidents of accidents of your life, Cowasji Patel Street Cummar Building, Fort, Bombay. (12379)

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Wanted Sleeping Partner, Goan or European preferred, invest Rs. 2,000 at reasonable interest, in promising business. Box No. 12402, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

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THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at 4, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1939, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3-11-39 to 18-11-39. (1245)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of ASSISTANTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION for the Northern Division, Southern Division, Central Division and Bombay Division on Rs. 45-5-115—efficiency bar-5-145—efficiency bar-6-175 (liable to revision). Full particulars and application form can be obtained from the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli. Applications must reach the Principal before 5th November, 1939. Government servants are eligible to apply. (1244)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDER FOR ANSWER-BOOKS & BLOTTING PAPER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before the 1st November, 1939, for the supply of Answer-books, Graph Supplements and blotting paper as detailed below, for the University Examinations in 1939-40.

8,00,000 (eight lacs) Answer-books (with a front page of instructions).
30,000 Graph Supplements as described below.
75 Reams of blotting paper of Indian Manufacture, cut into pieces as per sample.

The Answer-books and the Graph Supplements must be delivered in bundles of 100 each, in wrappers of thick durable paper which shall be subject to the approval of the undersigned. The charges for the wrappers, if any, should be included in the quotation for Answer-books.

Particulars regarding the size, pages, etc., of the Answer-books and Graph Supplements can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The paper to be used for the Answer-books and Graph Supplements must be of Indian Manufacture. (1197)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 20 tons of cast iron scrap lying in the Stores Yard of the Drainage Department at Babula Tank.

Offers should be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Offer for cast iron scrap", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 75|- as earnest money not later than 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1939.

The deposit of Rs. 75|- will be forfeited if the intending purchaser withdraws his offer before the decision of the sanctioning authority is communicated to him or in the event of the offer being accepted fails to pay the balance of the purchase price within 10 days from the date such acceptance is communicated to him.

The intending purchasers should note that a rate per ton is required to be quoted.

The scrap can be inspected on site by previous appointment with the Assistant Engineer, Drainage, Babula Tank, who will give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 20-10-39. (1246)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THOSE LICENSEES dealing in "Manufactured Cloth" in the City of Bombay, who have not submitted their returns showing the gross value of the sales of manufactured cloth effected by them during the previous business year, as required under Rule 14 of the Bombay Manufactured Cloth Sales Tax (Licensing Provisions) Rules 1939, are hereby required to submit the returns to the Collector of Bombay within seven days from the date of this notice. Any licensee contravening this Rule is liable to be punished with a penalty which may extend to Rs. 50|- under Rule 15 of the Rules.

K. L. PANJABI,
Collector of Bombay,
and
Licensing Authority.

Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort.
Bombay, 20th October, 1939. (1250)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED ITEM RATE TENDERS in B-2 form are invited for the work of "modernising the Bombay-Poona road, miles 66 to 70|2 1|2 (ghat portion) estimated to cost approximately Rs. 72,000|-

2. Tender forms and other particulars can be had during office hours at the Undersigned's Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 720 should be pad into the Treasury and chalan attached to the tender.

4. Tender form will be issued from 23rd to 31st October 1939 and tenders received upto 3 P.M. on 6th November 1939

5. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.

J. F. PAISLEY,
Executive Engineer, Poona Divn.
Poona, 20th Oct. 1939. (1249)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

City Engineer's Department
(Architectural Branch)

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the demolition and removal of the materials of the buildings in the following groups:—

Group No. I:—Premises (stables) Nos. 16B, 16BB, 16BBB, 16BBBB, 16A, 16AA & 9 Love Grove Road, Worli & Premises No. 252E, Bellasis Road.

Group No. II:—Premises Nos. 200-B, 203-B, 210-A & 728-B Dharavi, and Semi-permanent sheds Blocks 1 to 7 & 15-19, Sewri.

Group No. III:—Premises Nos. 33L, Cleveland Road, Worli; 89H Naigaum; 319A & B & 140-142 Jerbai Wadia Road & 118-138 Jeroai Wadia Road.

Group No. IV:—Premises (S. P. sheds) Nos. 336C, 336D, 336E Cleveland Road, Worli 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1P, 1R & IL Sluice Road, Worli.

Offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Offer for Demolition of Buildings Group No.——" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1939, together with the required deposit. Printed forms containing full particulars of the buildings contained in each of the above groups as also the terms, conditions, etc., subject to which the offers will be accepted can be had on payment of Re. 1|- for each group of buildings from the office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Deptt.,
(Architectural Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 21st October 1939. (1248)

SIXTH GLORIOUS WEEK!
New Theatres' Song & Dance Show!
'Kapal-Kundala'
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROXY
ZENANA SHOW on THURSDAY!

Public Notices

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY.

REMINDER.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1939, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, as duly notified in this paper dated the 7th October 1939.

By Order of
The Board of Directors.
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.
(1226)

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MAJESTIC
DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN. MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.

PRABHAT'S

ADMI
in 7th WEEK AT CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HINDUSTAN FOR HINDUS

Demand For Change In Congress Policy

His Holiness Goswami Shree Dixitji Babamaharaj, President, Bharat Samrakshak Sangh, in the course of his statement on the Viceroy's Declaration says:

It was not expected that the Viceregal announcement would give birth to any substantial thing for Hindustan. But the utter indifference towards the twenty-five crores of Hindus, shown in it is surely beyond expectation. During the last war the Hindus had to give a heavy sacrifice of Manpower and money for Britain's help. The same thing is to be repeated this time also. Yet in the Viceregal announcement, which is considerably lengthy as well, the very word Hindu has been, as if, scrupulously avoided. There is reference to Moslems, and all other communities but the majority of population of this land remained unreferred.

Of course there is nothing surprising in this. Our leaders, have for the last many years taken the vow of helping others and of ignoring us and unfortunately the Hindu population has blindly followed them. We are at present reaping the bitter fruits of that policy.

BENGAL PAPERS SUFFER UNDER REGID PRESS CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page 10)

cular, have been objected to by the Press advisor of Bengal, through their speeches and similar other speeches are freely published in other provincial papers.

The "Sanjibani", an old weekly paper founded by the late Krishna Kumar Mitra and noted for the extreme moderation of its views, was warned by the Press adviser for an editorial paragraph which stated that there was difference of opinion in the Muslim League on the co-operation in the war, the Chief Minister of Bengal and the Punjab expressing one view, and other leaders of the League holding a different view. Rule 34(5) (f) of the Defence of India Rules was cited in this connection in the notice served by the Press Adviser on the paper. According to the Press Adviser the criticism of the paper fell within the definition of "Information likely to assist the enemy" and such information includes, to quote the Rule cited "the condition of His Majesty's subjects or of any class thereof or the sympathies of such subjects or class as regards matters relating to the war". (The vagueness and the wide and sweeping character of the clause may be noted).

It is curious to note however that a similar statement made by public men and newspapers about difference of opinion in the Congress have not been objected to by the Press Adviser of Bengal. Thus the statement that there is a difference of opinion between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee, and among Congressmen in the matter of co-operation in the war is allowed to be published in Bengal papers, to the same extent as in papers of other provinces.

Criticism of neutral countries like Russia, Italy and Japan is objected to by the Press Adviser of Bengal. Thus a Calcutta paper, the "Naya Bangla" (or New Bengal), was warned for having criticised Russia for its friendship with Germany, and its action in invading Poland. (The matter appeared in the issue of the paper of 22nd September, 1939.) In this connection the article of the "Statesman", may also be referred to which was not objected to.

The Press Adviser of Bengal has objected to editorial comments in Bengal papers advocating full support to Great Britain and France in the war, but pointing out that it would create enthusiasm for the war in India if India were given Self-Government, or that we should ourselves get freedom if we are to fight for the freedom of others.

MANY OBJECTIONS GO BEYOND THE ORDINANCE

Many of the objection of the Press Adviser go beyond the scope of the Ordinance or the Rules under the Ordinance. Thus such criticisms as some of the clauses or the Defence of India Bill are too drastic or vague, that do not hit the Ordinance at all, are objected to.

A criticism of the Ordinance itself of the mere mention that a Press Censorship exists in Bengal is not permitted. Thus a resolution adopted by the Indian journalists' Association criticising the Ordinance and its promulgation in Bengal, and citing new instances of Press Censorship was not permitted to be published in the Calcutta papers, and were published in a mutilated form.

The Press Censorship as actually operating in Bengal go beyond even the printed "Instructions".

This vitally affects the interests of these papers having all-India circulation, which have to compete with local papers in other provinces.

Co-operative Notes

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

(From A Special Correspondent).

One of the recommendations of the Mehta-Bhansali Reorganisation Committee related to the constitution of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. The recommendations, calculated to increase the efficiency of the Institute as a body solely responsible for co-operative education in the Province, were adopted by Government in the form of a resolution which was discussed by the Council of the Institute and at its instance the authorities of the Institute further discussed the matter with the Hon. Minister and the Registrar. Early this year Government prepared a comprehensive scheme of Rural Development and the position of the Institute "vis-a-vis" the larger responsibilities of the Co-operative movement had to be considered afresh. In consultation with Government the Institute authorities agreed that the Institute should now be a unitary body without any branches in the mofussil, and that it should concentrate on co-operative education, research, and publication of journals, leaflets and other literature. Membership of the Institute also will undergo a change. It will consist now of federations of different types of co-operative societies, provincial societies and individuals. The Executive Committee of the Institute has drafted a constitution on these lines and it will be placed before a special general meeting of the Institute to be called on the 26th November 1939.

Madras Co-operative Union

The sister institution in Madras will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee on the 28th instant. The Madras Union has been working all these years more or less on the same lines as the Co-operative Institute in Bombay and it has been able to put in a lot of good work, thanks to the band of able workers it has been able to enlist in its service, like Mr. Venkat Subbiah, Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar and others not to speak of that doyen of co-operators, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu. We wish the Union many happy returns of the day.

Berar Crisis

The grave banking crisis in Berar leading to the suspension of business by eleven out of twelve Central Co-operative Banks will give every co-operative furiously to think. Wise men knew, and it did not require much wisdom at that, that all was not well in the State of Berar but few were prepared for such a crash. The C. P. Government had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of one of its ex-Ministers, Mr. P. B. Gole "to examine the position of the co-operative movement in Berar in general and of the finances of Central Banks in Berar in particular". The Committee has submitted its report making therein certain recommendations which Government have been unable to accept. Government are certainly justified both on economic and ethical grounds in turning down the recommendation to sell the lands at present held by the Central Banks by running a lottery, but it is not right in rejecting the other recommendations on the ground that they have been "conceived in the depositors' interest". In fact one fails to understand how the antithesis between the depositors' interest and the members' interest arises. To retain the confidence of depositors ought to be the first consideration of every banking institution. Co-operative banks have had to struggle hard to secure the confidence of depositors and now that it has been secured it would be suicidal to lose it by fantastic proposals like scaling down. Once confidence in co-operative banking is lost whence is to come the stream of money to our needy village societies? The C. P. Government would do well to bear this aspect of the problem in mind, otherwise the repercussions will be serious and they will not be confined to the province.

Bihar Committee

The Bihar Government is to be congratulated on taking steps to put its co-operative house in order betimes. An Expert Committee appointed by the Government, with the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as its Chairman, met in the first week of October and framed certain proposals which, it is hoped, will strengthen the position of co-operative banks in the province.

Malaya Still Attracts Indian Labour

CONTROLLER OF LABOUR DEFENDS REPATRIATION POLICY

KUALA LUMPUR, (By Air Mail.)

"Conditions in Malaya are such as to attract back to this country those who have been here before; it is obvious, too, that it is the reputation which these people have given Malaya which brings the newcomers to Malaya," concludes the Controller of Labour, Malaya, Mr. C. Wilson, in his report for 1938 on Indian immigration.

From beginning of that year, he states, the Labour Department, in its adjustment of the labour supply, drastically restricted assisted emigration from India, free passages being granted only to husbands or wives or children rejoining families, and labourers returning from a short holiday in India to the employment in Malaya.

"The Government of India, however, decided to go further than this," he writes, "and prohibited assisted emigration to Malaya with effect from June 15, 1938."

CONTROL UPHELD.

"The responsibility for control of immigration must rest on those in a position to appraise these factors rapidly and correctly, who have it in their power to apply the appropriate remedies promptly but sympathetically, and with full knowledge of the effects of their action.

"While complete success cannot be claimed at all times for the control exercised by Malaya it is clear that no other Government has such strong inducement compelling it to reconcile the success of the industries, on which both the revenue of Government and the ability to pay wages depend, with the interests of the labourers whose wage levels the Malayan Governments are bound to maintain, and whom they are bound to repatriate if work suited to their capacity cannot be offered them."

THE ARRIVALS.

There arrived at Penang, the first port of call for all immigrants for Malaya, 44,207 immigrants from South India as against 122,566 in 1937. They comprised 4,580 assisted labourers, namely those permitted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work in Malaya, and 39,627 others who were principally traders, labourers and others paying their own passages.

Assisted immigrants, however, also included 643 minors and 416 infants.

REPATRIATION.

Defending Government's repatriation system, Mr. Wilson declares, "Repatriation is asked for, not forced."

He mentions the criticism levelled at Malaya that it extracted all the energy out of labourers and then shipped them back to their homes like sucked oranges, but says that a liberal granting of repatriation was to the best advantage of the labourer.

There were estimated to be 743,555 Indians in Malaya.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

"Less than half of the total Indian population finds work on estates and about half of the South Indian population is so employed," he states. "The Indian community has struck root into all sides of Malayan life while maintaining close relations with the mother country. The trade between the two countries and the possibility of its further expansion depend at an extent on this state of affairs

Kurundwad (Sr) Rani's War Gift

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

The Rani Regent of Kurundwad (Senior) State has generously offered to contribute Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted by His Excellency the Crown Representative.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.

8-0 a. m. Radio Orchestra. 8-5 Mehboob Jan 8-20 A. H. Qurashi. 8-35 Ins. Interlude. 8-0 Mohammad Shafi. 9-20 Said-O-Saiyad 9-25 Usman Khan. 9-45 Compositions of Shyam. 10-0 Des Des Ki Boli. 11-30 Light Music. 1-0 p. m. Variety. 1-35 Variety. 2-0 School Broadcast. 5-0 Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Usman Khan. 5-25 Kumari Aparna Roy. 5-40 Light Sym. Orchestra. 6-10 Intruders 6-15 I knew A Man. (H.) 6-30 Geet Aur Ghazalen. 7-0 Ins. Duet. 7-5 K. Bhattacharya. 7-20 M. Shafi. 7-30 For Villagers 8-15 Muse and Music. 8-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-45 Geet. 9-45 Swing Session. 10-0 Light Piano Music 10-20 Ray monde's Band of Banjos.

Delhi II—Programme

31.5 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-30 & 11-30 a. m. to 2-40 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 meters (4,960 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 K. Bhattacharya. 6-45 Radio Orhestra 6-55 Mohammad Shafi. 7-10 Kumari Aparna Roy. 7-25 Tan Paran. 7-30 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 A. H. Quraishi. 8-5 Usman Khan. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Behag.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-40 to 9-0 & 9-10 to 10-30 & 11-30 a. m. to 2-40 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

5-45 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-35 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Music (I.) 9-0 Music (I.)

1-0 p. m. Records 6-10 Violin. 6-30 Khursheed Putli. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Anand Sarup. 7-15 Khursheed Putli. 7-30 Prithvi Raj Sol. 7-40 Vidya Seth. 7-50 Listener's Choice. 8-0 Stepping-Stones of Civilisation. 8: Metals (H.) 8-15 Khursheed Putli. 8-30 Poetry: 8-40 A. Sarup. 8-50 P. Raj Sol. 9-45 Popular Songs. 9-55 Concert.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.

8-0 a. m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Hindustani Poems 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 Nisar Ahmed. 8-40 News (H.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Manhar G. Barwe. 9-30 Leela 9-40 Radio Orchestra. 9-50 S. K. Joshi.

12-30 p. m. Sindhi Songs. 12-40 Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 Hindustani Geets. 1-25 A. A. Khan. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 5-0 Inst. Melodies. 5-15 Marathi Fads. 5-25 News (M.) 5-30 News (G.) 5-37 Geets. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Buwasaheb Nimbalker and Party. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7-0 Guard Your Frontiers. by V. Shukla. 7-15 N. Ahmed. 7-30 Com. News. 1-45 Manhar G. Barwe. 7-55 News (M.) 8-10 News (G.) 8-25 Bed-time story.. 8-30 Four Pastors and an Unbeliever. 1. by C. L. D'Avoine. 8-45 D. Amel: (Flute) 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Sunderabai 10-15 Ustad Jhande Khan's Compositions. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p. m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 S. K. Joshi. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 An Introduction. 9-35 Hilde Feldberg: Soprano. 9-45 Harry Dearth: Baritone. 9-50 Ken Mac and His Band 10-30 Late News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-40 a. m. F. Karim 9-10 Suprova Ghose. 10-30 Manmoyee Girls' School.

12-30 p. m. Evergreens. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Music. 1-57 Stories retold. 2. 2-17 Three songs. 5-0 Gouri P. Bhattacharya and Lakshmi. 5-30 For Countryside. 5-45 As Announced. 6-30 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli. 6-50 Sati Devi. 7-10 Sujit Ranjan Roy 7-30 Smoker. 7-45 Sukhendu Goswami. 8-5 Pick Me up. 8-30 Renee Chemet: Violin. 8-55 Soldier's Tales. 2. 9-15 Well-known Classics. 9-45 Musial Comedy.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 to 9-30 & 10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 5-30 As in Calcutta 1. 5-30 Jnan Prakash Ghose. 5-45 Ardhendu Ghose. 5-55 Salil Ghose. 6-10 S. Ganguli. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Listener's Request. 10-30 Late News. Close down.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

7-30 a. m. Bhajana Sampradaya Kirtanas. 8-10 Raga Alapana. 8-35 Hiranya Samvatham. 8-43 Telugu Folk Tunes.

1-0 p. m. Shrimati S. Rajalakshmi Ammal: Voie and Veena. 1-35 Shrimati S. Rajalakshmi Ammal: Voice and Veena. 2-0 High School Educational Broadcasts. 2-5 Young Enquirers. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-30 Music (E.) 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Lakshminarayana Bhagavathar: Voice. 6-5 Canoes on Aiways. 6-15 Tamil Literature. 6-30 From Tukaram Shrimati K. Ratnambal 7-0 Eternal question. 7-50 Lakshminarayana Bhagavathar. 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-20 Shrimati K. Ratnambai: Voice. 9-0 Corporative State. 9-45 M. Venkatasami Raju.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. & 1-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 Sandhya Geets by Shrimati Ranganayakamma. 6-15 Story in Telugu by Karuna Kumar. 6-25 Consumers Co-operation: (T.) 6-35 Javalis. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Travel by AIR to Spain. 9-45 Conrad Woldringh. 10-10 Selections from Iolanthe: Sullivian.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

9-0 p. m. N. Simhadri Applacharyulu of Ellore, (Carnatic Vocal Music). 9-20 What the newspapers said last month" (U.) 9-35 Carnatic Vocal Music. 10-15 Carnatic Vocal Music.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.) ..	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Past Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) ..		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat .	9 45	15 5
The Flying Ranee Surat ..	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8-40

Bombay Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

WEEK-END REALISING

Trade And Wall Street Buying

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The New York cotton market was moderately active on Friday with rumours of a week-end loan announcement largely discouraged by spot interests.

The market opened steady. Trade and Wall Street buying and foreign buying absorbed December liquidation and Bombay selling on wider differences with leading spot house transferring near month hedges to July. Prices sagged on scattered hedging and subsidence of early demand. Finally spot house selling developed with the session ending barely steady.

NEW YORK PRICES.

At the opening December was unchanged at 9.00 and advanced 3 points at 9.03 which was the highest level. Later prices declined to 8.91 which was the lowest level and the market was easy. The market closed finally at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.19c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 9.02c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with January 5.75. Cheerful atmosphere was evident as a result of Anglo-Trukish treaty. Foreign and local buying met light hedge selling. Later on there was Bombay selling and trade calling. The market registered a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.35d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed 3 to 4 points up and Uppers improved 1 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures declined 1 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 9 to 13 points.

POLITICAL RUMOURS

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:—

The Bombay Cotton market this week remained very sensitive to war news and political rumours, and shows a decline of Rs. 1 1/2 from last week's closing. In the beginning, the market firmed up, Broach-April/May touching Rs. 205 1/2 (14th October) on Option-dealers and speculators buying, influenced by intense war reports. We then had irregular fluctuations with prices declining on Offices selling. The sentiment has been depressed by the disappointing statement of the Viceroy and fears that the Indian political situation might worsen. The lowest rate for Broach-April/May was Rs. 194 1/2 (19th October). The Second All-India Cotton Forecast for 1939-40 was issued on Wednesday showing a decrease of 15 per cent, in the acreage. The area estimated is given as 18,269,000 acres. The acreage is no doubt bulish but its effect was overshadowed by the aforesaid uncertain political situation. The New York market was quiet and steady. Prices moderately advanced on Wall Street buying, strength of Securities and the anticipation of a loan announcement. The weather, according to the Weekly Report was fair, generally permitting uninterrupted field work. The report adds that picking has made good to excellent progress and is now largely completed except in some later Northern districts. Despite such favourable weather, hedging is reported to be light which reflects the continuance of the holding movement. The Liverpool market remained on the whole steady.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (10-39 a.m.)	9 05
N. Y. December Lowest (2-58 p.m.)	8.91
Liverpool October Highest	5.86+05
Liverpool October Lowest	5.83+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Week-end realising and hedging. Weeks into sight 701,000. Think rear peak.

Messrs. Kalyanji and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Trade and Wall Street buying offset Bombay selling and December liquidation. There were some scattered hedge selling and spot house selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 21.

October	—
December	8.98/8.99
January	8.91/8.91
March	8.95/8.86
May	8.76/8.76
July	8.57/8.58
Midddling Spot	9.26 Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 21.

October	—
December	9.09
January	9.01
March	8.95
Mirrling Spot	9.10 Nominal

11 A.M. RATES.	NOON CALL.
December	Closed
March	Closed
May	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Way's exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's exports to the Continent	22,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	8,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 21.

Spot	Closed
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed
T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176 177
Berlin	unquoted
Madrid	39.75 unofficial
Montreal	3.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.50/7.57
Brussels	23.80/24.00
Dolan	78.75 unofficial
Berne	17.78/17.93
Copenhagen	20.75 unofficial
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Broach A/M highest 197; lowest 191 3/4, closing 193.

Oomra D/J highest 183 3/4; lowest 180 closing 180.

Oomra March highest 183; lowest 1/9; closing 179 1/4.

Bengal D/J highest 147; lowest 143; closing 143 1/2.

Night session: Broach A/M. opened Rs. 193 1/2, highest Rs. 194 1/4, lowest Rs. 192 3/4, closed Rs. 193.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Amr. Pow. and Lt. 5 per cent Pfd. 42; Electric Bond and Share 9 1/2; Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd. 59; Int. Tel. and Tel. 5; Amr. Tel. and Tel. 165 1/4; Western Union Tel. 33 1/2; Sun Life of Canada 300, Union Pacific 101; Chesapeake and Ohio 42; New York Central R. R. 21 1/2, Great Northern Pfd. 32; Amrex Corporation 16; Union Carbon and Carbide 89 1/4; Reynolds Tobacco 'B' 37; Consolidated Oil 8 5/8; Chase National Bank 37; National City Bank of N. Y. 29 1/4; United States Steel 76 1/4; Bethlehem Steel 89 1/2; Crucible Steel 49; Alleghany Ludlum Steel 25 1/2; Republic Steel 27; National Steel 77; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 9; Int. Nickle of Canada 38 1/2; Anaconda Copper Mining 33 1/2; Chrysler Motors 90; General Motors 54 1/4; General Electric 41 1/4; Lockheeds 31; Woolworth 49; Texas Corporation 47 1/2; St. Oil of N.J. 48; Socony 13 7/8.

Easy closing though earning reports very satisfactory.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Oct. 21.

Wheat ready Rs. 2/15/8; Mangsir 2/15/11; Jaith Rs. 3/1/8.

Gram ready Rs. 3/6/6; Mangsir Rs. 3/6/6; Jaith Rs. 3/2/9.

Barley ready Rs. 2/9/9; Mangsir Rs. 2/9/9;

Peas ready Rs. 3/6/9; Mangsir Rs. 3/5/9.

Arhar ready Rs. 2/15/3; Mangsir Rs. 2/15/5.

Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/7/9;

Maize ready Rs. 2/8/6.

Market quiet on lower foreign cables. Weather cloucy.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 21.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lm. Closed

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 175 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.01 at New York.

London silver prices advanced 5/16d. at 23 1/8d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 21 15/16. There was little general covering and small offerings. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 3/4 cents per ounce. Messrs. Mecatta and Goldsmith in their weekly review state that demand for spot silver considerably increased the premium over the forward price, the bluk of offerings being for the later delivery. India was again the chief operators but business was small and the market easily moved. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61.36 and forward was Rs. 58-8-9. The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering.

Gold was quiet owing to absence of demand from Banks.

	GOLD	SILVER.
Ready	41 4 3	58 8 0
Aso	41 4 0	58 9 0
Kartik	41 3 3	58 13 0

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 20-10-39	2484000	1924000
Receipts Yesterday 20-10-39	63000	59000
Exports to date 20-10-39	1398000	948000
Stock at Ports 13-10-39	281500)	3080000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-10-39	3260000	3106000
Stock at Liverpool 13-10-39	—	1143000
Visible Supply 13-10-39	—	7502000
Quantity in sight 13-10-39	4226000	3803000
Quantity out of sight 13-10-39	—	1936000

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready (Small Grain) per cwt.	17 10 0
Ready (Large Grain) per cwt.	17 12 0
Shipment Sept. per cwt. F.B.H.	8 6 0
Shipment Oct. per cwt. F.B.H.	8 12 0
Shipment Nov. per cwt. F.B.H.	8 15 0
Shipment Dec. per cwt. F.B.H.	9 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 191 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 192/8 and after declining to Rs. 192 advanced to Rs. 193/12 on straddle covering against liquidation in American markets as a result of wider parity. Thus the market is again losing. The present steadiness may continue for some time but at the moment there seems nothing in the situation to result into any sustained rise.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and in the local market busines; was fairly steady and Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 194/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	194	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.		181	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March		180	12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/Jan.		144	8 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 20.

Sakel: November 13.30; January 13.55. Giza: November 12.15; January 12.43. Ashmouni: October 10.57; December 10.74.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Giza 2: Spot 7.43; October 7.03; November 7.08; January 7.20; March 7.30; May 7.39; July 7.41.

Uppers: Spot 7.22; October 6.68; November 6.68; January 6.52; March 6.53; May 6.53; July 6.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Oct. 20.

DECEMBER	9.10—11
JANUARY	9.02—09
MARCH	8.94—08
MAY	8.85—09
JULY	8.68—08
OCTOBER	8.29—06

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 21.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	141/43	+3½	+ 3
Bengal F.G.	139/41		
C. P. 1	190/92	+17	+14
C. P. 2	188/90	+13	+10
Berar	185/88	+11	+ 5
Khandesh	181/84		
Jalna/Sailu	181/84		
Khandwa	185/88		
Broach	199/01		
Sindh No. T. (New crop)	231/35		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		2,615	258
Central India	8	5,358	17,081
Barsi and Nagar	118	10,983	2,126
Hyderabad-Gaorani			202
Berar		8,175	3,187
Central Provinces		1,154	4,863
Total Oomras	126	28,285	27,717
Dholera		3,184	14,131
N.-W. Provinces	50	11,529	2
Rajputana		4,792	1,047
Sind-Punjab	1,533	37,947	13,593
Broach		53	7,292
Coompta and Dharwar	149	10,241	4,443
Westerns-Northerns	170	7,694	4,132
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			1,067
American			4
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,159	51,896	75,506
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		200	...
Total	4,187	155,949	148,937
Arrived by roads to 19th Oct. 39		12,500	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 19th Oct.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	440	6,963	18,345
Japan and China	5,031	115,147	112,862
Coast Ports	200	4,955	5,919
Up-country by Rail		61,426	43,606
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,932	25,921
Total	5,671	213,423	206,653

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 21.

(Through the Seeds Traders' Association, Ltd.)

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	39	10 0
Highest		39	10 0
Lowest		39	4 0
Closing		39	6 0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening		35	12 0
Highest		36	3 6
Lowest		35	12 0
Closing		35	15 6
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening		24	5 6
Highest		24	11 0
Lowest		24	5 0
Closing		24	10 9

Running On Securities

Taxables	Running yield
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan 85/4	2.722
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 84/2	3.511
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 85/14	2.948
3 per cent 1941 Bond 99/4	2.687
3 per cent 1963-65 Loan 82/0	3.088
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/4	3.168
4 per cent 1943 Bond 100/0	3.375
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 95/6	3.538
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 101/12	3.732
5 per cent 1949/43 Loan 101/8	4.157

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct 20

	Season to date	This week	Season 1937-38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	5,010	784	4,430	627
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	1,935	445	1,514	279
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,418	264	960	106
Of which to Japan	126	18	224	22
Of which to China	59	35	5	1
Of which to Great Britain	512	106	112	13
Of which to Germany	39	—	174	17
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,782	—	3,175
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,397	—	3,272
World's visible supply	—	—	—	9,788
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	7,774
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	2,291	355
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,487	247	1,926	213

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated Stocks 18,000.

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 327

Bank's buying D D 326

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,290

Bank's buying T T 1 345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 3/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 0/5 21st inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st inst.

Java/London 7.40/47 21st inst.

New York/London 4.01 20th inst.

London/New York 4.02/4 20th inst.

London/Paris 176.07 20th inst.

London/Italy 78.75 20th inst.

London/Belgium 23.80/24.00 20th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.78/93 20th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.75/95 20th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.50/57 20th inst.

London/Berlin — 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 19th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 13/16 19th inst

Silver London Ready 23 1/8 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 13/16 19th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 15/16 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 19th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 20th inst

London Discounts 3 months 1 7/8 per cent 19th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 7/8 per cent 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 19th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 20th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 21.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	88 0 0
Pepper ready Callcut per candy		87 0 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy		86 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		92 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.		12 8 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		15 8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.		17 8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.		19 0 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. October 115 December 115; February 116;

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. October 123; December 126; February 129.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. October 157; December 160; February 163.

Yarn No. 40s. October 230; December 230; February 234.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	152	149	146	143

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe	20/6 Oct/Nov.
Barletta Russo	—
South Australian	21/3 Oct/Nov.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs.	50 0 0
Copper Sheets		70 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

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Bank's buying T T 327

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Bank's selling T T 1,290

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London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 20th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rally On Scattered Covering

Bombay, Oct. 21.

After a steady decline during the last few days, the local Share Bazar registered a natural rally on scattered short covering. The improvement was mostly of a technical nature but the market does not show any signs of confidence. There is more disposition to await political developments in this country, which recently caused considerable nervousness among speculative operators.

It is too early to predict the future course and while there temporary subsidence of short selling, the market needs support.

The Wall Street market was apathetic on Friday with operators still confused by European developments and though divided and earnings reports continue very cheerful, on the other-hand talk of foreign selling through Banks was a bearish influence. At the same time some commission houses attribute current uncertainty to fears of some sort of "Profitless Prosperity" in the event of Government interference in price structure. The market declined and U. S. Steel shares closed one point off at 76 1/4, Anaconda coppers eased of 3/8 at 33 1/2 and General Motors also closed 3/8 down at 54 1/4 dollars.

The general sentiment in the local market is moderately bearish and even before the nervousness caused by political developments in this country, it was clear that there was utter absence of any important support and the market was overbought with holders mostly weak drawn to make quick profits as a result of War in Europe.

There is considerable difference between 1914 and the present war. Those who have experience of the last war know that the behavior of markets is almost in opposite directions.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1640 and advanced to Rs. 1665 under short covering but when the demand was satisfied prices eased to Rs. 1655 and later steadied at Rs. 1660 with a very restricted business. Cotton Mill Shares also recorded small recovery and Dyeings were done at Rs. 872. Associated Cement and Burmas were barely steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bombay Dyeing (860) 862 866 863 865 870 866 872 870

Century (255) 256 254 259 258 260 259

Central India (262/8) 261 264 262 265 263 266/8

Kohinoor (298/8) 295 297 299 298 297

New Great (257) 260 263 259 264 263 273 270 274

Simplex (90/8) 91/8 90/8 92 91/8 92/8 93 92/8

Swadeshi (251) 252 251 256 255 256

Associated Cement (131) 131 132 131/12

Andhra (1385) 1385

Tram. Ord. (119/12) 120

Tata Hydro (144) 144/8

Tata Power (1220) 1222 1223 1225

T. Steel Dfd. (1642/8) 1640 1652 1645 1665 1655 1660 1657 1670 1660 1662

T. Steel Ord. (332/8) 333 336 335 338 336 339 337

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134/8 134/4

Bellapur (202/8) 204/8 203/8 204/8 205

B. Steam (231) 281

B. Burma (512/8) 512 515 520 517 516/4

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100 AHMED. ADVANCE	293	12
250 BOM. DYEING	870	0
100 CENTURY	259	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	266	8
100 COLABA	135	0
100 Coorla	112	8
250 David	40	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	6 3
100 Finlay	106	8
100 GOKAK	164	8
1000 Hindustan	1,795	0
100 Indore	36	0
100 Khatau	103	0
100 KOHINOOR	297	0
250 Laxmi	466	4
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	127	8
250 Model	52	0
50 MYSORE	90	0
200 NEW GREAT	274	0
100 Osmanshahi	43	12
100 PHOENIX	272	0
25 SASSOON SILK	76	8
1000 Sholapur	3010	0
50 SIMPLEX	92	8
100 SWADESHI	256

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

GROSS PROFITS OF 88 LAKHS

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED held on the 27th September, 1939, Mr. Leslie Martin, the Chairman of the Company, addressed the shareholders as follows:—

"Gentlemen.

The Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1939, have been circulated among the shareholders and I assume I may take them as read.

The accounts, as usual, are presented in detail and my comments will be confined to a few salient points.

Since the last accounts, the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company has been increased during the year by the issue of a further 5,150 shares in exchange for £7,725 Convertible Debenture stock. A further 28,673 shares remain reserved for issue, should the remaining Convertible Debenture holders decide to exercise the option to convert before 31st December, 1943.

Although the reserves of your Company show an increase, there is, in fact, no real change as compared with last year. The additional Rs. 19 lacs represent expenditure items providing for Income and Super-Tax and Stoves' relining expense. A substantial portion of these provisions will be utilised during the current year.

LARGE ADDITION TO CAPITAL BLOCK

Turning to the assets side of the Balance Sheet, an outstanding feature of the year is the large addition to Capital Block account. The principal items of extension have been listed in the Directors' Report, and I need only draw your attention to the various account heads where the expenditure appears. Fixed capital expenditure shows an increase during the year of a little over Rs. 26 1/2 lacs. The work in progress amounted at the end of March, 1939, to about Rs. 19 lacs and advances' account totals over Rs. 31 lacs. All this expenditure, which is a very substantial addition to the income-earning capacity of the Company, is being financed out of the revenues of the Company. A further point to remember in this connection is the very short period over which this large expenditure has been spread. You will recollect we entered into an undertaking to provide certain facilities to the Steel Corporation of Bengal in the summer of 1937, and to be ready to give these services when the Steel Corporation commenced operations. When the Steel Corporation went ahead of their programme, as a result of the very uncertain conditions that have prevailed during the last six months, your Managing Agents took on themselves the responsibility to hurry forward all shipments of machinery that had to be purchased from abroad with the result that the construction programme was greatly accelerated and it became necessary for your Company to speed up, correspondingly, its own extensions programme. I would pay my tribute here to our Works Staff at Hirapur who have not spared themselves in this respect and have carried out the work in a most efficient manner and under difficult circumstances.

The Profit and Loss Account calls for no special comment. The gross profits of the Company are just over Rs. eighty-eight lacs exclusive of the amount set aside for repairs and renewals; namely Rs. 7,12,992/-, and this in spite of our seven weeks' strike which I estimate has cost you not less than Rs. 23 lacs. Sales of pig-iron during the year totalled 536,746 tons as against 696,508 tons for 1937-38; production being 530,348 tons as against 701,250 tons for the previous year. The reduction is partly due to the blowing out of a furnace at Kulti for relining which is a periodical measure. The seven weeks' strike at the two Works in June and July of last year, however, is chiefly responsible for the decrease in output. The Foundry tonnage also suffered a set-back. Whilst the cast iron pipes' outturn was maintained the light castings tonnage fell by 38 p.c. The sleeper shops remained closed during the greater part of the year.

HEAVY FREIGHT CHARGES

Coupled with a general drop in prices, this diminution in output of the products of your Company is responsible for a fall of over 26 1/2 % in the value of our total sales. A reference was made last year to the railway freight question. The position continues serious as the heavy incidence of this impost is beginning to effect the movement of pig-iron. The matter is being continuously pursued with the Authorities and it is hoped that the Railway Board will be led to realise the inequity of such a heavy burden on an industry of such importance.

Of the total profits, the amount available for distribution is Rs. 43,13,036/- and your Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share for the year 1938-39, and to carry forward to the next accounts a sum of Rs. 5,17,193/-.

I will now leave the accounts.

We have lately received several requests for the issue of more information in respect to the Company's activities from time to time. Some of the requests it has been found impossible to accede to—such as monthly cost and profit figures. Your Board have been giving this matter their careful consideration and it has been decided to issue quarterly notifications to shareholders setting forth a resume of the Company's progress and all information which is not of a strictly confidential nature, by which it is hoped that shareholders will be enabled to keep in closer touch with the Company's affairs and to form a good idea as to how matters are proceeding. Your Board at no time wishes to withhold general information from shareholders nor to keep them in the dark during the course of the year but it must be obvious to all that there is certain information which cannot be made public without seriously jeopardising the general sales' policy of the Company. It may be shareholders do not realise the magnitude of sales operations from time to time. It is not at all uncommon for negotiations covering a deal to the value of, say, Rs. 50 lacs being conducted and as rates are not fixed in a printed list where one has merely to turn to the correct page to ascertain the price, it is frequently a matter of delicate handling to ensure the best price being secured. This would be impossible if our buyers were conversant with our costs, stock figures, future sales' position, etc., and would inevitably lead to a loss of legitimate revenue. So I would ask you, gentlemen, to try to appreciate the position and not to run away with the idea that your Board are unappreciative of your wishes. To bring matters up to date we shall issue on the fifteenth of next month a Review covering the first six months of the current working year and thereafter, as I have said, similar publications will be sent to each shareholder after the close of each quarter.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR

A moment ago I referred to the prolonged general strike we had at both our Works during the year and I am sorry to have to say that the general tone of labour still remains most unsatisfactory. The fact that Labour leaders are permitted to roam at will throughout the country stirring up hatred and discontent amongst the workers is a matter which is not only to be deplored but will have, if allowed to continue, the most serious and far reaching results on the whole industry of the country. The relationship between capital and labour presents a continual process of adjustment and necessitates a firm belief in an evolutionary development towards a fixed ideal. Employers have every justification to conduct their business in the most efficient manner possible, and should be sensible enough to recognise that the grist for the efficiency machine is human, just like you and I, and therefore deserves the consideration which concerns the contact of one man with another. As Chairman of your Company, which employs a large and varied labour force, I affirm most emphatically that these humane considerations have governed our policy and have been reflected in the many benefits we have promulgated and sanctioned for the good of our workmen. I recognise the right of the worker as a human being; I also appreciate his desire to live under better conditions, to lead a more enlightened life, and to provide better opportunities than he has had in the past for his family. But I would also commend to his notice the other side of the picture; the normal standard of his living and the rate of advance thereon, the not unlimited resources of the employing agency, the dependence of his employers upon the vicissitudes of trade, his consequent obligations of loyalty and discipline. The worker has his rights, but he has his obligations too. This is recognised to-day even by modern super-socialists, and it is high time this truth was brought home to the Indian workman.

I am constrained to make these remarks as a result of our experience during the past year. The labourers at your Works at Hirapur and Kulti indulged, as I have said, in a senseless and unprovoked strike for over seven weeks. Whose was the gain? If their leaders had only paused and considered for a moment they would have realised that by a hasty recourse to this extreme measure they were needlessly and without an iota of justification causing a set-back to the industry which gives them their bread, and that they would, in addition, lose their wages and cause damage to the Company—then alone the truth would come to them that labour has obligations as important and vital as its rights. Such strikes are not only prejudicial to the industry of the country but detrimental to the interests of labour itself.

You will recollect that the Conciliation Tribunal set up to investigate this dispute reported to the provincial Government in October last. The Report was not made public until April this year. Government made no comment whatsoever on its contents and have taken no steps to ensure that the obligations of labour, as laid down in the findings, would be adhered to. I repeat that the pernicious activities of self-interested Labour leaders are permitted to continue unchecked and without let or hindrance. We have represented to Government this unfortunate state of affairs on a number of occasions informing them that since the resumption of work in July last year there have been no less than seven instances of sectional stoppages in the Works without notice or warning on grounds which have no bearing on the relationship between employers and employee. These lightning stoppages jeopardise expensive plant and the irresponsible elements in the labour ranks do not realise that by doing harm to the plant, they are hitting their own kith and kin for it is the plant which gives them livelihood and without it there will be unemployment and maybe, starvation.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

We had formed great hopes of the new Ministry of Labour when it was first constituted and were not slow in expressing our appreciation of its intention of setting in train a policy of harmony between labour and industry consistent with the progressive betterment of labour conditions. But if this policy has led to inaction and an attitude of standing aloof when vital matters are at issue, it is, indeed, a sorry day for the trade and industry of this Province. If Congress Governments, as in Bombay and Madras, have placed on the Statute Book unequivocal legislation condemning lightning and stay-in strikes, we could have expected our own Ministry in Bengal to offer better and stronger support to industrialists no whit the less as Bengal industries occupy such a prominent place in the nation's economy. I would ask Government to realise the seriousness of the position before it is too late and urge them to take steps to curb the forces of disorder which may lead to the ruin of the heavy key industries built at such great expenditure of both labour and money.

Trading conditions have been difficult throughout the course of the year. The general recession in business, which took the world by surprise in the autumn of 1937 by its suddenness, showed no signs of arrest throughout 1938, with the exception of some slight sign of a revival of confidence in the United States of America in the latter half of the year. Central European politics have since dominated the entire economic field and the outbreak of war, which took place at the beginning of this month, renders the anticipations of a normal businessman of little use, and indeed, of no practical value. No man can say what will be the outcome of the present hostilities for how long they will continue nor the course of business during this time of terrible strain. It would be unwise of me, therefore, to attempt a forecast and all I can say is that the production of your Company forms parts of one of the key industries of the Empire and the iron we produce is a vital component in the production of armaments. The economic barometer is being superseded by the trend towards State management of currency and tariffs which has yet to be proved and perfected. In India the depression which set in late in 1937 grew and 1938 was a gloomy year for industry. The embroilment of Japan with China had serious repercussions in the cotton market; coal remained constitutionally enervated with a further lowering of rates; jute—the favourite counter of bear speculation suffered from prolonged dissensions within the circle of the Mills and has lately been drawn into the vortex of unwelcome Government legislation; the tea market with its dependence on good political relations, steadily declined in values; and finally agricultural products—the plaything of money-lenders and finance ministers—have not escaped the dislocation of the present times—all without exception present a depressing story for 1938. The steel market alone has remained stable due to the preoccupations of Great Britain and the Continent with armaments.

I have referred to the commencement of the operations of the Steel Corporation's Works. I need not remind you of your Company's very substantial interest in the Steel Corporation's future. Your Company is vitally interested as a supplier of pig-iron, gases, power, water and other sundry essential services all of which will bring in a steady income to your Company. In the prosperity of the Steel Corporation, the Indian Iron and Steel Company, is closely bound up, not only as a holder of 44 per cent. of the Corporation's Ordinary Capital, but as a participant in addition to the extent of 20 per cent. of its profits. We have, accordingly watched with keen interest the construction of the magnificent Works which, it is hoped, will soon justify the expectations of its promoters.

Before I conclude, I should like to express on your behalf our thanks to the staff at the Works, ore mines and collieries for their loyal co-operation throughout the year".

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech, several shareholders addressed the meeting and expressed dissatisfaction with the Board's decision not to declare an interim dividend last April. Some of the shareholders suggested that the directors should reconsider their recommendation as to the final dividend and agree to increase it to 20 per cent. instead of the proposed 15 per cent.

The Chairman stated that the Board were not prepared to consider the suggestion and, in view of the general disagreement and many interruptions, there appeared no chance of proceeding to dispose of the business. The Chairman thereupon adjourned the meeting with the approval of the shareholders present.

The Adjourned Meeting will take place on Thursday, the 16th November, 1939 at 11 a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	96	65	—	38.8	+14.4
Amraoti	89	75	—	24.0	—5.6
Akola	91	75	—	25.1	- 3.2
Ahmedabad	100	74	—	19.7	—8.0
Ajmer	94	69	—	7.5	—11.0
Ahmednagar	87	72	—	12.7	—6.3
Ambala	95	64	—	18.5	—5.4
Allahabad	92	66	—	46.0	—
Benares	93	66	—	31.9	—5.4
Bareilly	92	69	—	29.2	—10.2
BOMBAY	92	78	—	34.2	—14.4
Bangalore	79	67	1.7	23.3	- 0.9
Bhopal	89	62	—	48.3	—
Baroda	98	62	—	24.7	—
Belgaum	83	68	—	61.0	+18.5
Bijapur	84	70	0.1	15.9	—0.8
Bellary	77	71	0.7	11.5	—2.6
Bhavnagar	98	69	—	24.8	+4.7
Chittagong	89	75	0.3	93.0	+14.1
Calcutta	91	78	—	70.3	+19.7
Cuttack	86	73	2.0	47.1	—2.2
Cawnpore	97	68	—	33.0	- 0.1
Calicut	86	72	2.5	98.0	+2.6
Colombo	86	74	1.3	38.2	+8.6
Cheerapunji	74	59	—	359.7	+51.8
Cocanada	79	72	6.7	36.9	+9.6
Cochin	85	75	T	56.9	+14.2
Dehra Dun	86	59	—	94.3	+20.4
Delhi	93	65	—	15.9	—7.0
Dehra I. Khan	91	57	—	1.5	—3.9
Darjeeling	61	49	—	101.6	+11.3
Desa	101	73	—	11.0	—12.5
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.9	—8.6
Fort Sandeman	79	56	—	8.5	—2.1
Gorakhpur	93	70	—	31.0	+4.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	76	70	0.8	15.9	—10.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	93	70	—	—	—6.0
Indore	89	63	—	31.7	+0.7
Jhansi	94	66	—	33.4	—0.4
Jubbulpore	88	63	—	51.3	+0.5
Jacobabad	94	64	—	—	—2.3
Jaipur	96	67	—	7.4	—14.5
Karachi	97	74	—	0.1	—5.8
Kodaikanal	62	51	1.2	26.4	—3.5
Khandwa	95	74	—	24.9	—2.5
Lucknow	96	66	—	32.6	—2.3
Ludhiana	96	61	—	12.0	—10.3
Lahore	89	60	—	9.5	—5.5
Lyallpur	88	57	—	5.6	—5.6
Multan	92	58	—	2.6	—2.5
Mysore	82	67	0.1	17.7	—1.7
Madras	81	74	T	11.7	—10.7
Malegaon	92	71	—	19.0	—0.9
Mussoorie	68	49	—	55.5	—15.6
Mahableshwar	76	62	—	221.2	—37.8
Murree	67	47	—	23.3	—14.1
Mount Abu	82	67	—	18.5	—39.7
Masulipatam	87	77	1.3	25.1	—4.3
Mandalay	92	74	T	32.6	+11.2
Mangalore	85	73	1.0	104.7	—7.7
Meerut	—	—	—	17.1	—10.4
Mercara	75	63	0.6	84.8	—15.4
Nagpur	89	72	T	34.5	—9.7
Ootacamund	64	51	0.6	36.7	+3.6
Patna	91	76	—	49.2	+5.0
Peshawar	83	56	—	1.5	—3.3
Poona	88	70	—	17.3	—5.9
Pachmarhi	77	66	—	94.5	+22.2
Port Blair	85	74	—	72.5	—6.6
Quetta	71	31	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	80	67	0.2	52.7	+3.8
Rawalpindi	88	52	—	17.9	—5.1
Rangoon	91	77	0.1	93.4	+12.8
Ratnagiri	88	75	—	123.7	+26.9
Rajkot	101	72	—	5.7	—19.5
Sialkot	89	62	—	16.2	—6.7
Srinagar	66	37	—	3.8	—4.9
Sholapur	87	72	—	12.4	—11.6
Shillong	71	50	—	68.6	+7.6
Simla	67	52	—	43.2	—5.3
Surat	100	73	—	29.0	—10.6
Salem	87	69	2.3	30.7	+5.2
Trichinopoly	90	72	0.5	22.2	+5.3
Trivandrm	84	26	—	36.0	—0.1
Vizagapatam	82	72	2.8	18.9	—7.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Oct. 22.

There has been fairly widespread rain in Orissa, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Presidency, with locally heavy falls in north Madras coast.

Local rain occurred in Chota Nagpur north Hyderabad and south Konkan.

Scattered thunder showers have occurred in Bengal, east Central Provinces and south of Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Cocanada 7 inches; Calicut, Vizagapatan, 5, Cuttack, Raichur, Salem, Calingapatam two, Sandheads, Chaibasa, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Palamcottah one and half; Gopalpur, Gadag, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Kodaikanal one, Pendra half.—A. P.

Nazi Frightfulness In Poland

The following letter was addressed to the Polish Consul in Bombay, a Polish lady, Miss Wanda-Dynowska, who left India for Poland in the beginning of September and about whom Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article in "Harijan" of 23rd ultimo under the heading "A Polish Sister's Agony":—

"I met the first two parties of refugees from Poland, in Beirut, Syria. A group of intelligent, cultural and refined women, with their mothers and children, several older men and a young priest. The first party left Poland on the 7th September, the first week of the war and the other on the 15th September.

They told their terrible story, facts after facts, the one more horrible than the other, calmly, with no sign of hysterical commotion or hatred for the Germans. They found it difficult to believe it was all true. They woke up many times at night with a sensation that it was an horrible dream, which must end in a moment. The two delicate girls of 8 and 10 years of age did not display the usual vivacity of Polish children. They did not even smile.

Nobody in Poland expected the war to begin without an ultimatum. When the German aeroplanes appeared over the cities and villages, over the towns and hamlets, in large numbers, the population thought that they were Polish planes and greeted them with joy. Nearly all of them had Polish signs and it was later discovered that all of them had reversable German and Polish signs. They descended very low and boom—bombs were thrown in the midst of crowds and machine-guns played havoc with the upward looking innocent faces.

In Cracow, even the first bomb which fell on a small crowd failed to convince the people that it was actually war. They thought that some accident had occurred to the Polish pilot during his manoeuvres. That it was really a German bomber disguised under Polish emblems was not even suspected by the police, who came to the assistance of the wounded. But then, three bigger bombs exploded and damaged the central station, the second the Wavel Castle, the Westminster Abbey of Poland and the third an orphanage killing children and then the people understood!

* * * *

In Warsaw, it took the radio announcer several hours to make the population believe that the city was being raided by German bombers and it was not merely a Polish air force manoeuvres. Thousands of people fell victims to this bombing on the very first day since most of the centres were attacked simultaneously. The refugees who told me this had actually seen these attacks and experienced them themselves. They did not wish to leave Poland. They only wanted to find a safe village somewhere in the interior where they could shelter their children. But even villages were bombed as fiercely as the towns until they were forced to flee from one place to another upto the Rumanian frontier. The Germans did not hesitate to make use of unscrupulous methods to get their victims. For instance, flying very low with a white flag above the villages to attract the crowd—mostly women and children—making them believe that the pilot was wounded and wanted to land—and then all of a sudden the boombing of a bomb or the clatter of machine-gunning on the helpless spectators. Some of them threw sliver or Polish paper money, even sweets and toys with labels of well-known Polish manufacturers, rosaries and holy images in the poorer quarters of Warsaw, Lwow, Cracow and other towns, which upon chemical analysts were found contaminated with cholera and typhoid germs and with inflammable substances. Innocent children and ignorant poor villagers fell an easy prey to these methods. The refugees had seen these objects with their own eyes and spread the warning as best they could. The refugee and Red Cross trains were pursued with the same ruthlessness and cruelty. No one had a chance to escape the masterly precision of German aerial machine-gunning. The young priest in the refugee party was an eye witness of the following scene:—A young girl with her cattle in a field away from her village systematically machine-gunned until all were killed.

* * * *

This may seem too terrible to be true. I know that many people in India would not be inclined to believe it, out of simple instinct of mental and moral self-protection. And it is true and quite in accordance with the German objective in Poland. These objectives were frankly and clearly expressed by a young German girl pilot, whose plane was shot down in Lwow. Asked why the Germans are using such methods, she answered, "We want to and we must exterminate the damned Polish population."

Every one, who knows the history of this part of Europe will not be much astonished. The same methods were used by the Order of the Teutonic Knights in the middle ages and Hitler wants to be faithful to this tradition. He had done all he could to educate the present generation on wild hatred, regarding it as a constructive need in the building of a strong nation, glorifying aggression and crushing of weaker nations.

One of the Polish Jews returning from Pomorze to Palestine as soon as the war broke out had to pass through the whole of Poland. He had seen many villages a few hours after the air raids. The picture of ruins amidst human and animal victims scattered all over the country makes him pale with shivers for hours when he thinks of them.

And what is the situation now? Warsaw in ruins. Thousands of villages in the same plight. There is no shelter for the poorer population and no means left even to build a simple hut. Their belongings have been destroyed or robbed from them, thousands are workless. Poor children alas, are dying faster than flees!!!!

If some organised help in food and clothing will not come forth during the coming winter, the fate that awaits the women and children would be much more terrible than the massacres during the actual fighting. It is estimated that about a million of the civil population has already been killed since that ill fated 1st September 1939.

Vyas Academy Of Music

The Second Anniversary of the Vyas Academy of Music was celebrated at the Kshatriya Samaj, Vanmali Hall Dadar on Saturday evening when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A. presided.

Mrs. Sunalini Rajan introducing the president spoke on the aims of the Academy, viz to encourage the study of music on popular lines.

Mrs. Munshi in her address suggested that tuition in music ought to be controlled by an authoritative organisation and in the interest of Hindu culture a permanent provision may be made for its compulsory study. She congratulated the Principal, the Vice-Principal and the members of the Managing Council for their efforts in popularising the Art of Music.

While presenting the Second Annual Report, the Principal stated that the Academy was founded in July 1937. During the year under report 215 students were admitted and the study of complete course covers a period of 8 years. The Academy proposes to open its branches in different parts of the city and hence the Academy stands in need of financial help and encouragement from the Government and public at large.

After the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Munshi there was music and dancing by the students.

Karachi Comment On Viceroy's Statement

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

"The Daily Gazette," Karachi, commenting on the Viceroy's declaration says: "The Indians have grown sick and tired of these kind of consultations and conferences. These have been going on for two decades past, and yet they have not brought India much nearer to her goal of Dominion Status than she was in the days of Diarchy.

"His Majesty's Government is most ill-advised to have authorised the issue of a statement so depressing, so disappointing, so disheartening to the people of India. It is most regrettable to think that Great Britain should have turned a deaf ear to all such friendly counsels at the very moment when statesmanship and sincerity are being supremely tested by the world."—United Press.

Protest Against Heavy Rates Of School Fees

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 22.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Praja Parishad last evening. Mr. Chatrabhuj Gandhi presided. A protest was recorded against heavy rates of school and college fees. Parishad has arranged to send its workers to organize for this in district centres.

Mr. Gajanan Bhatt has been appointed as permanent Revenue Commissioner and a conference has been called of Thandars of the State for revenue-collecting scheme.

The Maharaja will go to Vankaner to attend Princes' meeting on 27th instant.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Lloyd Triestino Ciy's Italian s.s. Perla of 3612 reg tons Capt N. Rispoli arrived from Fuime in water ballast

Caltex (India) Ltd. Norwegian s.s. Attila of 4729 reg tons Capt L. L. Larsen arrived from Bahrain with cargo of kerosene oil.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-10-39.

Japanes s.s. Nagato Maru

Norwegian s.s. Attila.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

39 bales silk waste K Nixon and Co.; 1300 bags groundnut oil cake M Bhuta and Co.; 3555 bags linseed oil Seeds Tdg. Co.; 200 bags gum clibonum E Valimchmad and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co.; 665 bags gum karaya E Mauji and Co.; 135 bags psyllium seed D Abraham and Sons; 200 bales cotton raw N Fubhally and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Habib and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw Pehliv Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw K Vishram and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw K Kanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.; 384 bags myrabollam R S Tata and Co.; 343 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 850 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

26 bales wool raw; 1402 pcs teak boards; 42 h/c tea; 1020 bags copra; 200 bags dry fruits, 20000 bags cement; 218 cases provision; 98 bdls copper wire; 75 bdls panel pin; 100 cases wire nails; 980 bdls east iron pipes.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Decline In Discount Rates

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

On the money market, the continued easiness of Credit position and the keen demand for Treasury Bills were reflected in a further decline in discount rates.

The clearing banks displayed an insatiable appetite for the bills and this week's average rate for allotment fell back to one pound, fourteen and three-pence as compared with two pounds and eightpence but the market's quota of bills improved to 59 per cent. against 24 previously.

The Wall Street Closed firm.

Sardar Saljiku's Talks With Khan Saheb

PESHAWAR, Oct. 21.

His Excellency Sardar Saljiku, hitherto Afghan Consul-General in India, left for Kabul yesterday after a two-day halt here.

It is gathered he is being offered an imptorant portfolio in the Afghan Cabinet. He had a long interview with Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier at the latter's residence.—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 11, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 9, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 18, 1309
Hightide: 8-27; 21-28
Lowtide: 1-50; 15-04
Sunrise: 6h 35m
Sunset: 6h 12m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Gymkhana Race Meeting on the Poona Race Course on Saturday.

FIRE IN KATPORE VILLAGE

Sjt. Bapalal G. Vaidya, President Ankleshvar Taluka Congress Committee writes:

Katpore, a small village in Ankleshvar Taluka, witnessed a heavy fire on the 18th morning. Nineteen roofs of Dublas were burnt to ashes within no time. A small girl of three years received fatal burn.

BYCULLA CONGRESS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, E Ward, D. C. Committee writes:—

All the Enrolling Officers who enrolled members in the Register of E Ward D. C. C. are requested to take away the voters cards from the Committee's Office between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. except on Monday evening.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 8-10 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

The lecture is open to the public.

FREUD MEMORIAL MEETING.

Under the auspices of the International Psycho-Analytical Association, and the Indian Psycho-Analytical Society, a public meeting will be held in memory of Prof. Sigm. Freud at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. when speeches will be delivered on the late professor's life and work.

OLD FASLI SAL MANDAL.

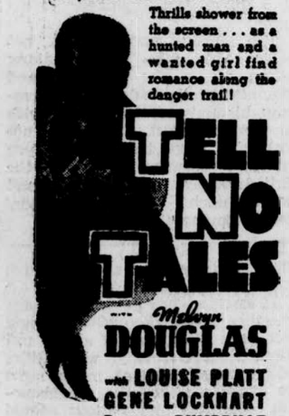
A meeting of the members of the Old Fasli Sal Mandal started by the late Mr. K. R. Cama in 1906 will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to resolve to hand over the Funds to the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, with a view to employ interest thereon for its General Fund.

Late L. R. Tairsee

MAYOR TO PRESIDE AT PUBLIC MEETING ON FRIDAY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 27th instant, at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, in honour of the late Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!

TO-MORROW!
STRANGE ADVENTURE WITH A MAN... A GIRL... AND A $100 RANSOM BILL!
Thrills shower from the screen... as a hunted man and a wanted girl find romance along the danger trail!

TELL NO TALES
Melvyn DOUGLAS
with LOUISE PLATT
GENE LOCKHART
DOUGLAS DUMBRILLE
Screen Play by Lionel Houser
Directed by Leslie Fenton
Produced by Edward Chodorov

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"King of Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"It's a Wonderful World". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Yes, Madam". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Shall Have Music!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bhole Bhale". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Swastik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bhabi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-45, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Judge Hardy's Children." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G. Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Captain Fury". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Durga". Daily at 4-15, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

TATAS RE-OPEN AIR SERVICES

Bombay-Delhi Route

The Tata Air Services are re-opening their Bombay-Delhi Air Service with a north-bound flight from Bombay to Delhi on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1939.

Until further notice the services will operate northbound from Bombay on Tuesdays and Saturdays and southbound from Delhi on Thursdays and Mondays.

The time table for the above service is given below.

NORTHBOUND.

		Hrs
Dep.	Bombay Tue. & Sat.	0830
Arr.	Indore Tue. & Sat.	1115
Dep.	Indore Tue. & Sat.	1135
Arr.	Bhopal Tue. & Sat.	1230
Dep.	Bhopal Tue. & Sat.	1250
Arr.	Gwalior Tue. & Sat.	1440
Dep.	Gwalior Tue. & Sat.	1500
Arr.	Delhi Tue. & Sat.	1635

SOUTHBOUND.

		Hrs.
Dep.	Delhi Thrs. Mon.	0900
Arr.	Gwalior Thrs. Mon.	1035
Dep.	Gwalior Thrs. Mon.	1055
Arr.	Bhopal Thrs. Mon.	1245
Dep.	Bhopal Thrs. Mon.	1305
Arr.	Indore Thrs. Mon.	1400
Dep.	Indore Thrs. Mon.	1420
Arr	Bombay Thrs. Mon.	1705

Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly

Tatas are re-opening their Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly Air Service with a southbound flight from Bombay on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1939.

Until further notice the service will operate southbound from Bombay on Tuesdays to Trivandrum, Trivandrum-Trichinopoly-Trivandrum on Wednesdays and north-bound from Trivandrum to Bombay on Fridays.

The time table for the above service is given below.

SOUTHBOUND.

		Hrs.
Dep.	Bombay Tue.	0830
Arr.	Goa Tue.	1035
Dep.	Goa	1105
Arr.	Cannanore Tue.	1310
Dep.	Cannanore Tue.	1340
Arr.	Trivandrum Tue.	1545
Dep.	Trivandrum Wed.	0920
Arr.	Trichinopoly Wed.	1120

NORTHBOUND.

		Hrs.
Dep.	Trichinopoly Wed.	1200
Arr.	Trivandrum Wed.	1340
Dep.	Trivandrum Fri.	0830
Arr.	Cannanore Fri.	1035
Dep.	Cannanore Fri.	1105
Arr.	Goa Fri.	1310
Dep.	Goa Fri.	1340
Arr.	Bombay Fri.	1545

Divali Cycling Carnival

Bharat Wheelers will Organise Cycling Carnival during Divali holidays.

The events are:—

1. 25 Mile Road Cycle Race. Date 10th November, 1939. Entry Fee Rs. 2 per Competitor. Start 6 a.m., Sharp.
2. 50 Mile Road Cycle Race. Date 11th November, 1939. Entry Fee Rs. 3 per Competitor. Start 6 a.m., Sharp.
3. All India 100 Mile Road Cycle Race. Date 13th November 1939. Entry Fee Rs. 4 per competitor. Start 5-30 a.m. Sharp. Rs. 7 only will be taken from those competiting in all events.

TEAMS: Teams can enter for the above events at Rs. 4 per team of four riders. The teams must wear their colours.

STARTING AND FINISHING POINTS IN each event will be opp. the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana.

PRIZES. One prize per five competitors. Points will be given for all the races. 1st place points 3. 2nd place points 2. 3rd place point 1. The competitor securing the highest number of points will be awarded a special genuine Silver Cup and will be declared as a Champion Road Man for 1939.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: On Monday the 13th November 1939 immediately after the finish of the 100 MILE EVENT at the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON: Wednesday 1st Nov. Late entries will be received till 4th November at extra 4 as per entry.

ENTRIES TO BE FORWARDED TO: Mr. J. R. Mody, Hon. Sec., Bharat Wheelers Hormusd Mansion, Tardeo Road, Bombay, 7.

A. R. P. LECTURE AT IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Imperial High School, 73, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, by Dr. N. M. Kalapesi, M.B.B.S., certified A.R.P. Instructor. These lectures are free and open to public.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT TO BE ORGANISED ON NEW BASIS

K. Santhanam's Hope For Immediate Future

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Presiding over the 19th Provincial Conference of the All India Postal and R. M. S. Conference Union (Madras Circle) today Mr. K. Santhanam M.L.A., (Central) said it would not be long before the Central Government would be under a democratic ministry which would be ready to receive suggestions from them regarding the reorganisation of the Postal Department on a new basis of economy and efficiency. Mr. Santhanam hoped when that time came, they would not be found wanting.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu (Mayor of Madras) Chairman of the Reception Committee said the most important subject before them was the amalgamation of several unions and the formation of a central union.—A.P.

ADULT ILLITERACY MUST GO

Govt.'s Plan And Appeal To Philanthropists

The Adult Education Committee appointed by Government, with the Hon. the Prime Minister as President, has decided to open 400 classes for illiterate adults—both men and women, from 1st November. The expenditure on account of these classes, has been estimated to be about Rs. 25,000 for the whole session running over a period of 4 months ending February 1940. It is expected, that Government will sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5,000. The Bombay Municipality Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000 will be handed over by the Bombay City Literacy Association. Rs. 5,000 are available from the savings from the last Government grant and about Rs. 3,000 will have to be collected from the public. The classes will be run for adults speaking all the regional languages—such as Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi and Telugu, and will be located, as far as possible, at places where they were held during last session. But, in case there is a demand from a reasonable number of adults, fresh centres will also be opened. The minimum number of learners required for a class, is ordinarily 20 under one teacher, and the instruction will be given for an hour or an hour and a half, on all week days. It has been decided by the Committee to maintain these classes wholly out of its own funds or on the grant-in-aid basis. In the former case, a teacher in charge of a class will be paid Rs. 7 p.m. as out of pocket expenses, and the other expenses will be borne by the Committee. In the latter case, i.e. where the classes are run by an association or educational institutions, the Committee will ordinarily pay a grant-in-aid upto 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

CO-OPERATION WANTED

There can be no two opinions about the urgency of the problem of liquidating the illiteracy among the adults. The Committee, therefore, expects that all associations, secondary schools and other institutions working for the general welfare of the masses will come forward to co-operate with it in this most laudable work. The co-operation may take the form of opening literacy classes, supplying volunteers to conduct classes as teachers or organisers to persuade illiterates to join the classes, collecting funds, etc. Teachers already working in primary or secondary schools can also do a lot, if they determine to spend an hour or so to help the literacy work. Students in Colleges and High Schools have a good opportunity to serve their country through this activity. The Committee assures every possible help and guidance to those who offer to work to make the literacy campaign a grand success.

It is an admitted fact, that the problem of wiping of illiteracy is a big one, requiring several lacs. The Committee has begun with a modest effort. It is, however, possible to expand the activities, if the Philanthropists of Bombay, when Bombay claims in a large number, will respond to the appeal of the Committee and extend monetary help, commensurate with the urgency and magnitude of the problem. Those who desire to help this cause may send in their contribution by cheques in the name of K. T. Mantri, Secretary, Adult Education Committee and Special Literacy Officer, Old Custom House, Bombay.

Local Week-End Cricket

Khairaz And Jagdale Give Fine Batting Displays

Islam Gymkhana Trounce "Rest": Hindu XI Defeat 'Europeans': Palia, Colah and Aibara Fare Well In Parsis' 'Trial' Match

Of the three local week-end first-class cricket matches which were concluded on Sunday evening two were avowedly in the nature of trial matches for selection of players to participate in the forthcoming Pentangular Tournament. Special significance was naturally attached to these trials and they were watched by a large crowd of local cricket fans. Particular attention was paid to the match...

At Bombay Gymkhana Ground

The home team engaged a very strong Hindu Representative XI. which included such popular and well-known players as the Merchant brothers. 'Vijay' and 'Uday', Vinoo Mankad, S. Banerji M. M. Jagdale and Prithviraj (the excombined 'varsities skipper who did so well with the bat in last year's Pentangular Tournament), to a 1½ day fixture. Resuming their first venture through Craik (22) and Mallinson (4) the overnight not outs, the Europeans were all out for the addition of 45 runs to their Saturday's score of 198 for 8—Craik remaining unbeaten with 31. R. C. Mushet and D. J. Rimmer were the principal contributors. The former's 50 included 6 fours while Rimmer 2 sixes and 5 fours in his 46. Koppiker bowled in impressive style for the Hindus and fully deserved his 5 'victims' for just 10 runs a piece. S. Banerji's form was a distinct disappointment and increases the 'Hindus' problem of finding a dependable fast bowler to open the attack. However Banerji atoned for his failure with the ball by helping Mankad to put on 101 runs for the first wicket, when the Hindu XI. went in to bat. Banerji retired after contributing a valuable 56 which included a six and 5 fours, while Vinoo had five hits to the boundary in his 49. Rangnekar (63) and Jagdale (77 not out) carried on the good work and the Hindus easily passed their opponent's total for the loss of only 6 men—their total score standing at 312 for 7 when stumps were drawn for the day, the visitors thus emerging comfortable winners. Rangnekar batted in impressive style and sent the ball nine times to the ropes and once over. Unquestionably however the most convincing batting display of the day and probably of the match came from M. M. Jagdale. The young central India stylist, who throughout batted in flawless fashion and his footwork and brilliant stroke-play were a treat to watch. Combining aggression and defence in judicious proportions Jagdale hit all round the wicket in effortless style and sent the ball 8 times to the boundary. With his magnificent fielding prowess and valuable bowling calibre to further recommend him Jagdale is indeed bound to give the selectors of the Hindus' side some hard thinking!

At Islam Gymkhana Ground

A magnificent and well-deserved century by H. Khairaz, another great batting display by S. M. Kadri, and some really spirited bowling by Hakim, Y. Laljee, Z. Ahmed and Peerbhoy enabled the home team to trounce the "Rest" by an innings and 84 runs in their 1½ day fixture which began on Saturday. Resuming their initial venture through Peerbhoy (6) and H. Khairaz (42), the overnight not outs (it must here be noted that due to a misunderstanding A. Hakim's name wrongly appeared in these columns yesterday as having opened the innings with Kadri and scored 42 not out. It was H. Khairaz and not A Hakim who partnered Kadri as the home team's opening pair, and remain unbeaten with 42 on Saturday evening), the home team soon piled up a handsome total of 324 runs for the loss of only 4 wickets and declared. To this total H. Khairaz, batting in brilliant style contributed 104 (retired) which included 13 hits to the boundary. S. M. Kadri vigorously maintaining his recent impressive form was positively unfortunate to be run out when just 9 runs short of three figures, while Peerbhoy (42) and A. Hakim (43) also made valuable additions. Hakim's performance was particularly noteworthy as it followed his fine work with the ball on Saturday—and further proved what a dependable allrounder he is. On his form this season Hakim's name merits serious consideration for inclusion in the Muslims Pentangular side.

Going in on their second venture with a huge deficit of 244 runs. the "Rest" fared slightly better this time, but Peerbhoy (4 for 29), Z. Ahmed (3 for 15), and G. Laljee (2 for 21), had no difficulty in rounding the visitors off for just 160 runs, and giving the home side one of their easiest and most convincing victories of the season. Like Hakim's Peerbhoy's was another fine all-round performance. Pereira (38), D'Penha (29) and Cohen (23) were the principal scorers for the "Rest" in their second venture.

At Brabourne Stadium

Fine batting displays by Palia, Colah, Havewalla, M. F. Mistry, J. H. Wadia, and Aibara were the outstanding features of the 1 1|2 day 'trial' fixture between Dr. Kanga's XII and Colah's XII, which ended here, in a victory for the latter, on Sunday. The 'trial' was arranged to help selecting the Parsis' side for the forthcoming Pentangular Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
versus
HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI
Bombay Gymkhana

S. C. G. Bach, b Patil	0
R. C. Mushet, b Koppiker	60
R. Ashley, c Mankad, b Koppiker	14
R. F. Moss, b Koppiker	5
D. J. Rimmer, c V. Merchant, b Mankad	46
P. M. Dawson, c Rangnekar, b Patil	27
J. E. Tew, b Koppiker	22
G. W. C. Craik (not out)	31
P. Johnson, b Koppiker	1
A. Mallinson, b Banerji	26
G. Bath, c Patil, b Jagdale	7
Extras	14
Total	243

Bowling

Koppiker 5 for 49, Patil 2 for 74, Banerji 1 for 45, Mankad 1 for 44, Jagdale 1 for 0, and Rangnekar 0 for 17.

Hindu Representative XI

V. Mankad, b Mushet	49
S. Banerji retired	56
K. M. Rangnekar, l.b.w. Bath	63
H. R. Adhikari, c Mallinson, b Ashley	12
M. M. Jagdale (not out)	77
Prithviraj, b Mushet	10
A. S. Vaidya, st. Mallinson, b Bach	8
U. M. Merchant, b Craik	19
V. Merchant (not out)	9
Extras	9
Total (for 7 wickets)	312

S. L. Patil and D. V. Koppiker did not bat.

Bowling

Ashley 1 for 89, Bath 1 for 71, Mushet 2 for 67, Bach 1 for 48, and Craik 1 for 28.

Result: Hindu Representative XI won by 3 wickets and 69 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. "REST"
"REST"
(First Innings)

M. Cohen, b Hakim	5
I. Lewis, b G. Laljee	18
B. P. Kadam, b Hakim	2
A. C. Perreira, b Y. Laljee	24
P. A. D'Avoine, c Sheikh, b Hakim	16
J. Harris, c G. Laljee, b Y Laljee	3
P. Bhaskar, b Hakim	0
L. D'Souza, c G. Laljee, b Sheikh	0
J. N. Carvalho, b Y. Laljee	0
B. D'Penha, not out	3
A. Almeida, b Y. Laljee	5
Extras	4
Total	80

BOWLING

A. Hakim 4 for 19; A. U. Sheikh 1 for 21; G. Laljee 1 for 16; Y. Laljee 4 for 20.

SECOND INNINGS

M. Cohen, c Khairaz, b G. Laljee	23
I. Lewis, l.b.w. G. Laljee	1
B. P. Kadam, c Hakim, b Peerbhoy	13
J. Harris, c Maka, b Peerbhoy	15
A. C. Perreira, st. Aga, b Z. Ahmed	38
P. A. D'Avoine, b Peerbhoy	9
P. A. Bhaskar, b G. Laljee	7
B. D'Penha, c Hakim, b Z. Ahmed	29
J. N. Carvalho, c Aga, b Z. Ahmed	3
J. Pinto, not out	13
A. Gomes, b Peerbhoy	0
Extras	9
Total	160

BOWLING

G. Laljee 2 for 21; A. Hakim 0 for 34; A. U. Sheikh 0 for 10; A. Peerbhoy 4 for 29; Y. Laljee 1 for 42; Z. Ahmed 3 for 15.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

H. Khairaz, retired	104
S. M. Kadri, run out	91
A. A. Peerbhoy, st. Cohen, b Lewis	42
A. U. Sheikh, not out	30
G. N. Laljee, l.b.w. D'Souza	7
A. A. Hakim, st. Cohen, b D'Souza	43
Extras	7
Total for 4 wkts. (dec.)	324

A. M. Aga, Y. N. Laljee, Z. Ahmed, E. S. Maka and A. P. Mansuri did not bat.

BOWLING

Lewis 1 for 42, L. D'Souza 2 for 37.

RESULT

Islam Gymkhana won by innings and 84 runs.

DR. KHANGA'S XII v. MR. COLAH'S XII

Mr. COLAH'S XII 356 for 10 (dec.) (P. E. Palia 86; S. H. M. Colah 56; retired, D. R. Havewalla 54; retired; A. J. Wadia 47).

DR. KHANGA'S XII 250 for 11 (M. F. Mistry 50 retired; J. H. Wadia 51 retired; E. B. Aibara 57 retired; J. B. Lawyer 39 retired; Colah 3 for 24).

RESULT

Colah's XII won by 106 runs.

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Punjab Irrigation Institute Device

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

An electrical gauge depending on the change of resistance caused by the fluctuations of the level of the water in the river has been devised in the Punjab Irrigation Research Institute and installed in the River Chenab at the Khanki Head.

The contrivance enables the gauge in the river to be read off in the telephone hut which is about four hundred yards away from the gauge well. The apparatus is under observation and has so far worked satisfactorily.

INDORE PRAJA MANDAL'S GRIEVANCES

Mr. Baijnath Mahodaya, President Indore State Praja Mandal has issued a statement in which he strongly criticises the promulgation of regulation No. 18 by the Durbar as altogether arbitrary and uncalled-for. He also condemns the ban on newspapers and the bulletin of the Praja Mandal. He seriously objects to the propaganda carried on by the Publicity Department of the Durbar against the Praja Mandal. The statement also pleads for retrenchment by spending less on buildings and salaries and makes a final appeal for co-operation and goodwill.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1939.

THE ANSWER

The Congress Working Committee, which met at Wardha on Sunday, has arrived at definite decisions on the war crisis. The President had made it already clear that the Committee would not delay its decisions on account of the forthcoming debates in the House of Commons on Thursday in connection with the Government of India Draft Orders. The Committee can at any time meet at a moment's notice when necessary, but the present situation brooks no delay in the Congress deciding its attitude towards it. Nor was there any serious difficulty preventing a clear decision. As the President remarked, the Committee had little to discuss. "We have only to decide." As a matter of fact the British Government had already decided the question, and the inevitable corollary to the decision did not call for prolonged discussion. The British Government will just have what they have chosen with open eyes.

Foregone Conclusion

The Congress asked for a clear declaration of the Britain's war aims, particularly in their application to India. Britain's reply, as given through the Viceroy, is, the Working Committee says, "unsatisfactory and calculated to rouse resentment among all those who were anxious to gain and are intent upon gaining India's independence." How thoroughly unacceptable the Viceroy's statement is, is clear from the fact that even the Council of the National Liberal Federation regards it as unsatisfactory and the Muslim League, inspite of its present blind hostility to the Congress, says that "in order to secure co-operation on equal footing, as desired by His Excellency, further clarification and discussion of those matters that are left in doubt and have not been met satisfactorily are necessary with a view to arrive at complete understanding, which alone would enable the Muslim League to co-operate in the matter which concerns not only the Mussalmans of India but the country at large." The Council of the National Liberal Federation has given some cogent reasons why it regards the Viceroy's statement as unsatisfactory. These reasons are thus vividly summed up by the Congress Working Committee: "The Viceroy's statement is an unequivocal reiteration of the old imperialist policy. The Committee regards the mention of the differences amongst the several parties as a screen to hide the true intentions of Great Britain." Opposed as the Congress has always been to this imperialist policy it "cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain," and, as a first step in its effort to see that this policy is ended, it has called upon all Congress Ministries to resign. So far as the Congress Ministries are concerned, their resignation was, in view of the Viceroy's statement, a foregone conclusion. What the Congress will do after going out of office depends on a variety of circumstances. Not much need be read between the lines in the following remarks made by Gandhiji at the Basic Education Conference, held at Wardha on Thursday last. He said: "The Congress Ministries may be in office to-day. To-morrow they may be out of it, but the Congress will carry out its constructive programme irrespective of whether the Congress Ministries are there or not." The constructive programme is commended to the whole country and meant to be carried out at all times, Congress leaders giving the lead in the matter as and when possible. Nor need one fear that the experiments that are being made in Basic Education will be discontinued or that progress in prohibition will be stopped merely because the Congress is out of office. The progress of any constructive programme always depends mainly on the support of the general public. Prohibition in particular will continue to progress, whether Congress leaders are in office or not. None, therefore, need be afraid that constructive work will suffer much if the Congress is out of office and none need make his fear in this behalf an excuse for Congress sticking to office in all circumstances.

Immediate Task

As regards Congress attitude towards the war itself, it could only be governed by the Haripura resolution. The adoption of a precise policy must, as we have pointed out before, depend upon circumstances which may be uncertain and shifting in the next few days but which will not be long in being clear enough to demand a clear-cut policy. Some optimists still see a glimmer of hope in the British Labour Party's disposition to press the claims of India at Thursday's debate on India in the Commons. A statement issued jointly by Mr. Attlee and Mr Greenwood says that Indians "are entitled through their accredited spokesmen to participate in decisions which the war entails" and also to an assurance that "the downfall of dictatorship in Europe will herald the day of India's freedom." We do not see much ground for hope in such vaguely expressed sympathy for India's claims. The Congress attitude will depend not merely on assurances of future freedom but also on the extent to which they will be fulfilled immediately. As the Working Committee's resolution says, "the Committee will watch the situation and the activities of the British Government in India and will not hesitate to guide the country to take further steps whenever the necessity for them arises." What ever the nature of these steps, their success will depend entirely on the extent to which the Congress is able to take the country with it and on the loyalty with which Congressmen and Congress organizations are able to adhere to non-violence and all that it implies. The Working Committee has, therefore, called upon all Congress Committees and Congressmen generally not only to be prepared for all developments and eventualities, but also to show restraint of word and deed and to warn them against any hasty action in the shape of civil disobedience, political strike and the like. The nation's energies must, at this moment of great crisis, be conserved, not dissipated and must be mobilised under one flag and not dispersed. The Committee has also rightly appealed to the nation to end all internal controversies and to act unitedly in the cause of India's freedom. We trust the Committee itself, as the supreme executive organ of the Nation, concentrate its immediate attention on the task of securing a united national front. For such a united front will ensure that atmosphere of confidence among minorities in which alone a national programme of Non-Co-operation whenever it may be launched, will be a complete success.

A Russian Comment

One part of the comment of the Soviet Foreign Office organ, the "Izvestia", on the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact smacks of sour grapes rather than reality. Of course, the Russians have lost nothing of immediate material value by it—unless it be their alleged designs on Rumania. But whether or no the refusal by Russia of Turkey's alternative suggestion is a gain or loss the fact remains that the main purpose for which the Turkish Foreign Minister was invited to Moscow was to secure Turkey's consent to the closing of the Dardanelles. That purpose has not been achieved and Soviet diplomacy did meet with failure in that main respect.

But the more noteworthy point in the 'Izvestia's' comment is that relating to an assurance to Germany that the "artful" plans of Britain and France to "fan enmity" and "drive a wedge between Germany and the Soviet Union." That Germany is profoundly disappointed and perturbed at the turn of events is natural and inevitable. German advance towards the Balkans was effectively checked by Russia herself. But in view of the Nazi retreat from the Baltic Herr Hitler was perhaps entertaining some hope that, in return for services rendered elsewhere, Russia would graciously agree to share the Balkans at least to a certain extent with Germany. The Pact decisively dashes that lingering hope, too, to the ground.

What does the Soviet assurance mean in the circumstances? Is it offered as just a consolation to a man who certainly deserves it, or does it foreshadow a more active and closer alliance between Russia and Germany? The situation is pregnant with significant developments.

Towards Literate Bombay

A Five Year Plan

By DINKAR DESAI, Servants Of India Society

I

It is quite encouraging that the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee appointed by the Social Service League was able to open more than 500 adult literacy classes with more than 10,000 students under instruction in the month of May, 1939. The success of the campaign proved two things. First, illiterate adults in the city of Bombay are eager to learn when opportunity is offered to them. Second, the great enthusiasm for educating illiterates which one found among the educated classes can be translated into practical service when properly organised and maintained. It is for the Bombay Adult Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to take advantage of these two favourable factors and continue the good work started by the Social Service League.

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For the purpose of this plan, we may regard all illiterates in the city between the ages of 15 and 50 as candidates for being literate. Children below the age of 15 should attend the regular primary schools. Adults over 50 may learn, if they so desire; but the major efforts of the programme should be concentrated within the stated age-group 15-50. The Census of 1931 revealed that the number of persons in Bombay City in the age-group 15-50 was 8,19,471 and that there were 6,26,747 illiterates of the age over 15. But the Census report did not disclose separate figures showing the number of illiterates among the persons of the age-group 15-50. The above figure of 6,26,747 includes even the illiterates of over 50 years age. Though we do not know the number of illiterates among the persons of over 50 years age, we do know that the total number of persons of this age-group, both literate and illiterate, was 58,326. Taking into consideration the fact that 24 per cent. of the total population of the city was literate, it may not be wrong to presume that the percentage of literacy was more or less the same among the persons of the age over 50. According to this standard, the number of literates among the 58,326 persons of over 50 years age should be about 14,000. After deducting this number of literates from the figure of 6,26,747 representing the total number of all illiterates of over 15 years, we arrive at the figure of 6,12,746 which represents the total illiterate population of the city between the age-group 15-50, which requires to be made literate.

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The stupendous task of imparting literacy to 6,00,000 men and women is difficult to be carried out in a year or two. Hence the programme will have to be spread over a longer period. This is particularly true in the case of a city like Bombay whose population is migratory in character. As most of this floating population is illiterate the progress of making the adult population literate must be continued vigorously and on an extensive scale for some years. But at the same time, if the progress is carried on for too long a period by bringing only a small number of adults under instruction every year, the desirable object will not be attained. Hence our proposal is that the duration of the Plan should be five years

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It is generally recognised that an adult takes less time than a child to learn the art of reading and writing. The fact that during the last literacy campaign many adults, who joined classes on the first day of May, could read tolerably well at the end of that month, is a clear indication that an adult can acquire literacy within a period of three or four months by spending one hour daily at the literacy class. Evidence from China also shows that an adult Chinaman can acquire literacy within four months by daily attending an evening class for an hour.

Hence it is proposed that the length of the literacy course should be four months. The first session should begin from the first day of June and continue till the end of September. The second session should commence from the first day of December and should last till the end of March. The first session may be named as "Monsoon Session" while the second as "Winter Session." There should be no classes in the months of April, May, October and November, the reason being that these months should be devoted to starting literacy campaigns every sixth month with a view to rousing enthusiasm among the public of the City and inducing illiterate adults to join classes at the beginning of each session. Details regarding these half-yearly campaigns will be discussed later. The closing of classes for two months after each session has also another advantage. The teachers will get some respite during this period and will be able to restart their work with fresh energy and enthusiasm. Instead, if the classes are kept open in three sessions throughout the twelve months of the year, the teachers will have no holidays and consequently will be less efficient in their task.

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The extent of accommodation depends on the number of persons under instruction at one time. As already pointed out, the task before us is to spread literacy

(Continued On Page 9, Col. 4.

Frankly Speaking

Japan And Russia

The Far East seems to be due for exciting events again. The Japanese Foreign Minister is reported to have declared that friendly relations of Japan with Italy and Germany had not been affected by the Soviet-German agreement. So far as Italy is concerned she is herself more than unhappy, indeed positively annoyed, over the agreement. As to Germany, protestations of Japanese friendship can have no material meaning when it is declared in the very next breath that Japan has neither abandoned the anti-Comintern Pact nor changed her national policy. This anti-Comintern attitude is further emphasised by the report of a deadlock in Soviet-Japanese negotiations regarding the border dispute. It all portends that Japan is preparing to resume her old active policy against Russia.

Incredible And Absurd

We know that the Nazis have reduced the unfortunate Germans to a position of automatons. We also grant that their minds have been imprisoned and they are kept as far as possible in a state of ignorance in regard to many vital things. But the following story by Reuter's Military correspondent about the truth relating to the German soldier's knowledge is something which no sensible person can possibly swallow:—

The soldiers show utter bewilderment. A machine-gunner recently captured on the Western Front stated that his section was sent out to lay night lines near Borg. They understood that they were practising night firing and were astonished when their fire was returned with interest from an unseen enemy. The section hid behind bushes where a French patrol later discovered them. Another German prisoner confessed that he had gone for a stroll unaware that a war was on until French soldiers pounced upon him.

Such instances of ignorance are so utterly, so absurdly incredible that we wonder how the correspondent considered it deserving of publicity. We do not suggest that the story is an invention. But the one and only reasonable interpretation is that the German prisoners are lying. And they are lying under orders with the object of fooling the Allies.

Discreditable

A Press communique from Delhi states that the Government of India have appointed Sir George Campbell as Shipping Controller for India and that he has also been appointed the representative in India of the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping. We do not know what special qualifications Sir George has for such a double appointment. His connection, during the past several years with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company of Calcutta and his reputation for having consistently opposed India's demands for developing her own shipping can hardly be special qualifications for a Government post in India. If competent Indians were available, as we believe they were, and if they were all superseded in favour of a non-Indian, it reflects great discredit on the Government. The appointment is one more proof of the manner in which the British Government are defying public opinion in this country.

Press Censorship In Bengal

It appears from the Memorandum adopted by the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, on Press Censorship in Bengal that censorship under the Defence of India Act is far more stringent in that province than in any other. "The same piece of news," says the Memorandum, "that is published in newspapers of other provinces that have an All-India circulation is not allowed to be published or is mutilated by the Press Advisor here. There is this anomaly that papers like the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Hindu*, which are sold in Calcutta and also subscribed in Bengal, are able to publish news which Calcutta or Bengal papers cannot publish." Among glaring instances of such censorship may be mentioned the fact that the war resolution of the Congress Committee, though published in full in all other Indian papers, was allowed to be published in the Bengal papers only in a mutilated form.

Literacy Campaign Report

The mass literacy campaign which was conducted in Bombay City during last May will take a high place in the popular movements of the last few years. Though originally the campaign was sponsored by the Government and though to the end it was conducted under its active patronage, its success was essentially due to the enthusiasm and public spirit displayed by a large number of citizens. The report of the campaign, which is now published by the Social Service League, which was in charge of the excellent organisation, will, therefore, be read with great interest. The report reveals that during less than one month more than twelve thousand adults were enabled to learn the first two R's. Nearly six hundred classes were opened and over two thousand persons volunteered their services in the sacred cause. The report, which is priced at annas eight only, gives a detailed history of the campaign and, apart from its local interest, will be found useful by social workers in other cities as well.

Is It The Last Word?

British Professions v. Practice

By M. ASAF ALI

At last the expected has happened and the British Sphinx has regurgitated the eternal query. India is again faced with the perpetual imperialist question whether there is such unity in the country as may entitle it to the claim of a free nation.

It is true that in the first flush of the general hope that the present war had suddenly released the possibility of the final drafting of mankind's charter of freedom, India's constitutionally accredited spokesmen, the leaders of the Congress, did, for the brief space of a few unreal days, entertain the hope that the hour for an honourable, honest and even enthusiastic collaboration between England and India had struck.

This hope, however, began to be overcast by a steadily gathering cloud of gloom, the moment it was realised that the scope and variety of conversations between the Viceroy and "leaders of parties, communities and interests", were being extended beyond the constitutional limit. It became increasingly clear from day to day as these interviews went on that the vain hope which Indians had permitted themselves to nurse, was doomed to failure. Did the Viceroy satisfy himself that those who were claiming to speak for communities, parties and interests, were elected at least in their own organisations by a sufficient number of primary members to entitle them to speak in the name of entire communities? If not, it is obvious that the whole manoeuvre was designed to present the picture which Lord Zetland, in the plenitude of his imperial wisdom, found it possible to present to the British public.

* * * *

Whatever else may or may not be the outcome of the entire procedure which has resulted in a major tragedy both for India and England one lesson stands out like the highest peak of the Himalayas, and it is a lesson which the minorities may learn to their cost. Lord Zetland has made a pitiable scapegoat of the Muslim League. While recognising the League as "the most numerous and powerful organisation" next only to the Congress, he has saddled it with the entire responsibility of forming the "most formidable obstacle" in the way of India attaining even her full status as a Dominion at this stage! It is now for the League and its collaborators, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and the leaders of the Scheduled Castes, the Sikhs and the Parsees (by the way, there are altogether about 40 lakhs of Sikhs in India and less than a lakh of Parsees) who have been charged with holding up India's progress, to return, if they think it advisable in the interests of their own communities and the county, a fitting reply to Lord Zetland.

The Congress is used to the wilderness which must always be the lot of those who are destined to build up glorious and noble ideas. The bleaching bones of such builders always go into the invisible foundations on which magnificent structures are raised. They are content. In fact they think it is their peculiar privilege to lay the foundations and disappear in them so that the coming generations may enjoy the human privilege of living in peace with honour in the world.

* * * *

It is ridiculous for those who are at war to-day not to be able to state what it is that they are fighting for. One can understand the clear and emphatic tones of Hitler who knows his mind and who is prepared to defy the whole world to establish the validity of his claim that his people are superior to the rest of the world. Those who want to fight him will not be making the position of their scapegoats happier if they do not declare to the world that all the peoples of this earth are equal and no one nation can claim superiority over another or sit in judgment on another's ability to rule themselves.

If England has a right to judge whether India should or should not have the status of a free nation, then Germany, with Hitler at its head, has as much right to judge whether the neighbouring countries and nations should or should not be allowed to rule themselves. The logic of this argument is so clear that any attempt to try to confuse the issues by fallacious reasonings is doomed to failure. India will not hear of it.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

"We believe we are correct in saying that any disappointment found by the Muslims in the Viceroy's statement will be compensated for by the fact that Lord Linlithgow and the British Government has refused to bow to the Congress," says the "Star of India", the Muslim organ in Calcutta, commenting on the Viceroy's declaration.

—Press Report.

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British Labour leaders and even the organ of British Liberalism have now discovered that the Viceregal announcement is not satisfactory?

We can confidently predict that the "London Times" too will do so one day—but when it will be too late.

* * * *

"Indian troops", so broadcasts the Right Honourable Leslie Hore-Belisha for the information of all those whom it may concern, "are in position at several strategic points."

Is this, we wonder, intended as a timely explanatory footnote to the Viceroy's epoch-making announcement plus a reply to the resolution to be proposed by Congress Premiers in their Provincial Assemblies?

* * * *

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who, we are profoundly relieved to note, is by no means missing, demands an immediate Round Table Conference in London.

We whole-heartedly support him. And we do so for the good sufficient and thoroughly comprehensive reason that he has nominated himself as one of the members.

* * * *

South Africa, her spokesman has announced in London, "will defend with all her resources, any portion of Africa belonging to the Commonwealth which may be endangered."

In other words South Africa will not send her men out.

* * * *

Japan, declared her Foreign Minister, has not abandoned the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Well, if the Japanese insist on holding the baby, they are welcome to their foster-maternal sentiments.

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The interview between Herr Hitler and Herr von Papen, German Ambassador in Turkey, is reported to have lasted for several hours.

It is not, however, known whether poor Papen was on the carpet all the time or in a chair, too, for a while.

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Mr. Nimbkar refutes Press reports that the streets of Moscow were decorated with the "Swastika" for Herr von Ribbentrop's first visit.

But what if they even were? Didn't von Ribbentrop deserve at least some poor compensation?

* * * *

A spokesman of the Finnish Foreign Office at Helsingfors stated the other day that "although the situation was not very much changed, Finland felt morally strengthened after the Stockholm Conference."

Yes, it is not difficult then to anticipate the material upshot.

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According to the *Izvestia*, the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact and the non-success of Soviet-Turkish negotiations together constitute the failure of Franco-British diplomacy to drive a wedge between the Soviet and Germany.

The poor Nazis!

* * * *

An enthusiastic young British recruit came on parade with a tiny Union Jack pinned to his tunic.

The sergeant-major could not believe his eyes, but, making allowance for the youth and keenness of the lad, and suppressing his natural emotions with an obvious effort, he said, not unkindly: "Look here, my lad, you try and remember you're in the British Army now. We don't want none of your blinkin' patriotism here!"

Soviet Amnesty For Nazi Spies

300 GERMANS AWAIT REPATRIATION

Finnish Delegation Leaves For Moscow: Hitler's Gift To Slovakia

MOSCOW, October 22.

Three hundred Germans who were arrested in Russia in 1936 for charges of espionage have now been released and are awaiting to be repatriated.—Reuter.

FINNISH DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW

HELSINKI, Oct. 21.

The Finnish delegation left to-night for Moscow to continue the talks interrupted a week ago.

They were seen off at the station by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet. The Ministers of other Scandinavian States, the United States Minister and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires.

A large crowd stood silent and bareheaded while the choir sang national songs.

M. Passikivi appeared to be much moved when he entered the carriage. People are anxiously awaiting the first news from Moscow.—Reuter.

HITLER'S OFFER TO SLOVAKIA

BERLIN, Oct 21.

Herr Hitler has informed the Slovak Minister that certain Polish territories will be granted to Slovakia.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Trade delegation to Belgrade is reported to have reached an agreement normalising and extending the trade with Yugoslavia which had diminished since the outbreak of war.

Yugoslavia supplies cereals, livestock meat and copper ore in return for Italian textiles and yarns.—Reuter.

TURKISH PACT SCARES HITLER

Conference Of District Leaders In Berlin

LONDON, October 22.

The suggestion that Herr Hitler has decided to personally inform himself of the state of feelings of the German masses is made by the "Sunday Observer's" diplomatic correspondent following the report that the Fuehrer has summoned all Districts' Leaders to go to Berlin for a Conference.

Pointing out that Herr Hitler has never before taken such a step, the correspondent says, that district leaders are those most closely in touch with the feelings of the people and it looks as if Herr Hitler has decided to go over the heads of Herr Himmler and the Gestapo to find things out for himself.

On Diplomatic Front

Apart from this move, says the correspondent, Herr Hitler's attention is now centred on the Diplomatic Front, partly as a result of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact.

Germany's concern over the Pact is revealed, the correspondent declares, by the recall to Berlin of the German Ambassadors to Moscow, Rome and Ankara.

Herr Hitler's difficulties on the Diplomatic Front are such as in themselves to go far to explain the military lull in the west.

A Major Factor

In fact, the Turkish Pact promises to be a major factor in the war. It is a diplomatic victory of the first order in a war which has so far been dominated by diplomatic forces. Already, it has been established that Italy far from being drawn nearer to Russia, as Herr von Ribben rop hoped, is instead, presented with an opportunity for recapturing initiative in the Balkans which was lost to Germany last Spring.

Moreover, Mediterranean interests secured by the Turkish Pact are so much in favour of an Italian settlement with France and Britain that Herr von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome is likely to have as difficult a time as Herr von Papen in the intense series of conferences now absorbing Herr Hitler's time.—Reuter.

"WAR AN AFFAIR OF POLITICIANS"

What German Prisoners Think About It

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Comparisons of the reports from German prisoners, both sailors and soldiers, are interesting at the present moment, says Reuter's military correspondent.

The sailors genuinely regard the war as "an affair of politicians" and shrug their shoulders at German boasts and claims that they rule the sea.

The soldiers show utter bewilderment. A machine-gunner recently captured on the Western front stated, that his section was sent out to lay night lines near Borg. They understood that they were practising night firing and were astonished when their fire was returned with interest from an unseen enemy.

The section hid behind bushes where a French patrol later discovered them.—Reuter.

GERMAN TANKER FOR SWEDEN?

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

The German tanker "Emmy Friedrich" left Tampico carrying 39,000 barrels of oil, ostensibly for Sweden, according to "New York Times", Mexico city despatch.

The clearance papers show that she was bound to Malmo but the report says that it is generally believed she will keep an appointment somewhere in the Caribbean sea for the purpose of refuelling a German raiding craft.—Reuter.

"C. K." TO LEAD HINDU TEAM

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Major C. K. Nayudu has been elected Captain of the Hindu team for the forthcoming Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. Major Nayudu has also been appointed on the Selection Board of the Hindu team.—A. P.

Ban On Child Labour

Shops Bill For U. P. Will Soon Be Introduced In Legislature

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

A "Gazette" notification published to-day gives the text of a Bill known as the "Shops Bill, 1939", seeking to regulate the hours of employment and conditions of service in shops and commercial establishments.

The Bill prohibits the employment of children of twelve years and below, lays down the limits of hours of work, regulates fines, leave and wages as well as the terms of service of shop employees etc. The Bill will be introduced in the Assembly shortly.—United Press.

FOR SERVICES IN ARMED FORCES

Br. Ministry Of Labour's Announcement

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Ministry of Labour announces that the numbers of men registering to-day for service in armed forces were, England, 179,000, Scotland 23,000, Wales 12,000.

Conscientious objectors numbered 4,556 or two per cent.

The response is officially described as "practically complete".—Reuter.

BRITAIN & MEDIATION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Reports from Japanese Domei Agency that British Ambassador to Chungking has made proposals to Chinese Government for mediation between China and Japan are authoritatively described here as pure invention. It is well-known that good offices of His Majesty's Government are and always have been at disposal of two parties, but only if they should express wish to avail themselves of them.—B. O. W.

rations of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha, the other Congress Premiers, it is understood, have been asked to be at the headquarters of their different Provinces, awaiting instructions.

Instructions have also been given, it is understood, to the Premiers of the United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam to get the attitude of the Congress towards war clarified, without delay, in a resolution to be published in the Government Gazettes of the Provinces. The Premiers concerned will make an effort to get the resolution published early next week.

"Kisan And Labour" Leaflets

WARDHA, Oct. 22.

As the Working Committee was about to commence its meeting, certain leaflets, containing no indication of their authorship or the Press where it is printed, was distributed, both in Hindi and English.

The leaflets urged the residents of Kasidih Basti of Jamshedpur and Kisans and labourers to organise.—United Press.

Poona Municipality's Support To Bombay Premier's Resolution

POONA, Oct. 22.

It is understood that the Poona Municipality has called a special meeting on the 25th to consider and support the Bombay Premier's resolution on the Viceroy's declaration and the war crisis which is to be put before the Assembly.

It is also understood that the Municipality has appealed to all Congress organisations in the Province to support the resolution.—A. P.

COST OF FIRST TEST TO NAZIS

Air Raids On Br. Fleet Bases Suffer Same Fate As U-Boat Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recent German air attacks on the British Fleet naval bases is interpreted by many shrewd observers as an indication that the results of U-Boat campaign are now recognised as disappointing in Berlin.

By new effort it was no doubt hoped to reduce the margin of British superiority in warships with a view to breaking the stranglehold of the British Navy shutting off from Germany overseas supplies. The only the Baltic remains open to German shipping.

FETE OF RAIDS.

Judging by the outcome of the first raids—the small amount of damage done and the heavy casualties suffered by the raiders—it is likely the hopes Nazi leaders may have entertained of success for this method are going to be as greatly disappointed, as those formerly held out to German public in respect of U-Boat attacks. It is clear that the accuracy of bombing upon which the German air force may be counted is unobtainable under conditions anti-aircraft gunfire with which the German pilots have met. Furthermore the German Command may have underestimated the quality of British interceptors.

It is thought significant that a German pilot, taken prisoner, has admitted he could not get away from his adversary and that the German 'planes are too slow.

It is interesting to note that British pilots who shot down three of four German aircraft destroyed in the raid on the Firth of Forth belonged to the Auxiliary Air Force and until three weeks ago were stockbrokers, lawyers and sheep farmers. No single British 'plane was lost and actually only one hit, which did no damage, was obtained by German gunners in all the aerial combat over the Forth. It is pointed out the loss of 30 per cent. of attackers by Germans in the recent raids is like the loss of a third of their submarines—too heavy a wastage to be borne for long, nor are the results achieved in either form of attack commensurate.—B. O. W

"GALLANT FIGHT" AGAINST SUBMARINE

NEW YORK, October 21

The story of a gallant four-hour fight against a submarine by a British freighter armed with only a single gun was told by Mr. George Haresnape, radio operator of the "Heronspool" who has landed here with thirty-five members of the crew.

The "Heronspool" was sunk on October 13 and the crew were rescued by the liner "President Harding".

Mr. Haresnape related, that shortly after leaving the convoy, they saw a submarine attacking the French tanker "Emilemiguet". The submarine spotted them and opened an attack: "we had only one gun but we fought for four hours".

Mr. Haresnape said: "The submarine came to the surface and dived continually firing guns. We zig-zaged all over the ocean. It seemed firing at each other as the submarine did not risk coming too close because of our gun".

Eventually, the submarine succeeded in getting "The Heronspool" with a torpedo.

The crew took to boats and were picked up in response to a signal from the flashlamp.—Reuter.

PATHETIC SCENES IN MID-OCEAN

BORDEAUX, Oct. 22.

Sixty-one passengers are believed to be missing from the steamer "Yorkshire" and six or seven from the "City of Mandalay" according to latest reports. Describing the scenes witnessed from the decks of the "Independence Hall" during the rescue, survivors of the "City of Mandalay," R. Phillips, a New York Lawyer, and Jack Thomas, the Hollywood film star, declared: "An expectant mother was rescued and her husband was lost. A weeping mother sought disconsolately for her children who were missing, while a man brought aboard a small bundle containing his six months' old baby whose mother was lost. As we approached the doomed steamer we saw many men swimming, while four lifeboats were crowded to the sinking point."

Thereafter the "Independence Hall" answered the call from the "Yorkshire." American witnesses declared that officers of both the ships were magnificent. Only two of them escaped, the rest going down with their ships.

HOW 'YORKSHIRE' SANK

Another survivor described in the "Paris Soir" how they have been standing by for some hours with lifebelts tied on and were assembled on deck. Suddenly the siren sounded the submarine alarm. When the first shot was fired the lifeboats were launched. Shells fell on all sides, but no boat was struck. Thus "Yorkshire" listed and was beginning to sink. I and others jumped overboard. Around me men were swimming while the lifeboats rowed away as fast as possible from the sinking ship.—Reuter.

CASUALTY LIST NOT AVAILABLE YET

The casualty list in the "Yorkshire" is not yet available The Bibby Lines have received reports of 58 missing, including 33 passengers, four deck officers, three engineer officers, a Quarter-Master, ten members of the catering department and seven members of the Indian crew. The missing include captain Pat Smalley.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN TANKER SINKS

Most Of Crew Picked Up By Br. Vessel

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Twenty-three members of the crew of the Norwegian oil-tanker "Deodata" were landed at Great Yarmouth to-night by a lifeboat.

Most of them were picked up by a British vessel and transferred to the lifeboat.

Three of them were seriously injured. The third mate said that an explosion shook the ship and the crew took to raft and boat.

The British vessel picked them up ten minutes later and the tanker sank soon after.—Reuter.

ENCOUNTERS IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Admiralty and the Air Ministry announced that twelve enemy aircraft participated in the attack on the convoy in the North Sea.

They were engaged by fighters and escort vessels.

At least, three enemy aircraft were brought down by our fighters. A fourth raider, after receiving intensive fire from our aircraft was forced to land in the sea.

All reports have not yet been received. Our aircraft sustained no casualties and no ship of the convoy or the escort was damaged.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHIP BLOWN UP BY MINE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.

A German guardship was blown up by a mine at noon between Falsterbo and Moen where storms recently caused a quantity of mines to drift to the north and east.

Five of the crew of 69, escaped on a raft and were picked up by a Danish 'plane and a motor boat.

One man has died and the others have been taken to hospital.—Reuter.

AIR RAID WARNING ON NORTH-EAST COAST

LONDON, Oct. 22.

An air raid warning was given over part of north-east coast but "All Clear" was sounded thirty-minutes later. No gunfire or aeroplanes were seen.—Reuter.

NO BOMBS DROPPED

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The air raid warning announced that an unidentified aircraft was observed off the East Coast this morning flying northwards. fighter 'planes were dispatched. None of the aircraft dropped bombs or crossed the coast.—Reuter.

Enemy Aircraft Brought Down

LONDON, Oct. 22.

British fighters brought down one of the two enemy aircraft seen off the Scottish coast this afternoon.

The Air Ministry announce that since the attack on British convoy in the North Sea yesterday, five German airmen were picked up and landed by trawlers, three of them being found in a rubber boat.

Thus confirmation is obtained that in addition to the three German machines brought down, a fourth was badly damaged and fell in the sea. Three of the rescued airmen were seriously injured.—Reuter.

ONE RAIDER BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced that two enemy aircraft were seen off the coast in South-East Scotland this afternoon and British fighters intercepted them. One raider was shot down.—Reuter.

HOW GERMANY WAS BLOCKADED AT SEA

British Strategy During The Last World War

In 1914 Britain had supremacy on the sea; it was necessary to use this great advantage and to blockade Germany as rigorously as possible. But the old method by which a blockading fleet rode outside enemy harbours, as Nelson did at Toulon, had become impossible. Submarines, mines, and long-range guns forced blockading ships to keep their distance. Britain had to close the North Sea at both ends and to bring Scandinavia and Holland within the blockading area.

The neutrals had no wish to see their trade restricted, least of all the United States. A controversy immediately arose between them and Great Britain. By the Declaration of Paris (1856), which had never been abrogated, the neutral flag covered enemy goods except contraband of war, and the controversy with the United States turned on what could be called contraband. It was urged that Britain should accept the list drawn up by jurists a few years before the war in the unratified Declaration of London (Germany was willing to agree), but this was impossible, for oil, copper, rubber, and cotton, some of the most important aids to modern war, were not on it.

BLOCKADE BEGUN

In the first year of the war Britain could not plan to prevent all commodities from reaching Germany. This would have alienated the United States, and there was some fear that she would retaliate by convoying her merchantmen to Europe with warships. Germany herself changed the attitude of the United States. The first German submarine campaign, beginning in February, 1915, was not, as they claimed, caused by a "hunger blockade," which, in fact, had not then begun. The "hunger blockade" was the result of the campaign. In that month the Germans sank the Norwegian steamer Belridge, bound from America with oil for the Dutch Government; in May the Lusitania was torpedoed. Both these things turned United States opinion from Britain's blockade to Germany's outrages, and this country could go ahead.

The real blockade of Germany began in March, 1915, when the famous Order in Council declared our purpose of "detaining and taking into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin." It was easy enough for shipping to be stopped and searched in the narrow seas round Dover, but the same task had to be done by the Cruiser Squadron between Scotland and Iceland no matter how bad the weather.

RATIONING NEUTRALS

For the blockade to be effective it was important not only that neutral ships should be kept from trading with German ports but also that imports into neutral countries should not be re-exported to the enemy. The first body concerned with this work was the Restriction of Enemy Supplies Committee set up in August, 1914, and later merged with the War Trade Advisory Committee. These had no executive authority and could merely advise the Cabinet. Only in May, 1916, was single control given to a Ministry of Blockade, under Lord Robert Cecil.

The way chosen by the Committees and followed by the Ministry was that of making agreements with responsible bodies in neutral countries so that goods might be consigned to them under a guarantee that they would not be re-exported to the enemy. The "rationing" of neutrals was based, with a slight extra margin, on their pre-war import figures. The Netherlands Overseas Trust is an example of one of the agreements. Goods consigned to the trust were stored in bonded warehouses and all private buyers were required to make a deposit as a guarantee of good faith. Trade was reviewed at the beginning of each month and if any import appeared to be excessive the trade was stopped.

With the United States we had the system of "Letters of Assurance" by which traders submitted to our Embassy at Washington a list of the goods they wished to ship, and afterwards, if it was satisfactory, received a permit to pass through our sea patrols. Neutral firms which attempted to outwit the blockade and persisted in trading with the enemy could be discovered by our postal and telegraph censorship and were then "blacklisted." Ships carrying their goods were refused bunker coal at all British ports.

EFFECTS IN GERMANY

The seaways to Germany were not hermetically sealed until the United States entered the war in 1917, when the Allies' control over the land sources of raw materials meant that goods for Germany rarely reached the sea. But long before then the effects of the blockade had been severely felt in Germany. Only the conquest of Rumania and the fertile Ukraine saved her in 1916. The soil was impoverished by the early loss of all artificial fertilisers, and the want of oils and fats soon made itself felt. Meat imported from near-by neutrals did not make up for the effects of our agreement with the American Meat Packers' Association. Unrest rose in the industrial towns and alarmed the High Command. As early as January, 1918, strikes in Berlin so disturbed General Ludendorff that he instructed each army commander to keep two battalions ready for use against the civilian population. This decline in German moral, which gave us the victory, owed everything to the blockade.—"Manchester Guardian".

Futility Of Germany's So-Called Anti-British Blockade

FALL IN NAZI EXPORT-GOODS FOR BARTER TO NEUTRALS: PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Report is published that Germany is organising so-called blockade against Britain, in which co-operation of neutral countries, it is declared will be enlisted as a result of economic negotiations proceeding in Berlin.

The proposals appear to be based on extravagant estimates of productive capacity of neighbouring neutral countries to offset effects of British contraband control. Survey of the position appears in this week's number of the journal "Economist" whose objective accounts of economic measure in Germany are regular feature.

POSITION OF NAZIS

The "Economist" says: "Germany's trade relations with neutral countries at present may be summarised as follows. Accessible neutrals are able to supply considerable part of Germany's imports of foodstuffs. Most important raw materials they are able to supply are iron ore, bauxite, mineral oil and timber. They cannot furnish all bauxite and mineral oil enemy will need by considerable margin and Russia's exports, the value of which is being wildly exaggerated, cannot be appreciably expanded for some time to come. Moreover the imports must be paid for by exports.

FALL IN EXPORT-GOODS

"There has been no news from neutrals that Germany has not been able to execute export orders and so long as there are no major military operations, Germany should be able to continue production of coal, iron and steel and chemicals at say 50 per cent of level of 1938-39. But 1938-39 level was much below 1937 and when large-scale war begins it will be quickly made difficult to make export-goods in large quantities."

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

The "Economist" adds that considerable difficulties have already arisen in transporting goods from the Balkan countries to Germany. There is shortage of rolling stock, especially in traffic from Jugoslavia and Bulgaria to Germany. Cereal and oil transport of Rumania has had to be diverted to Danube and Danube tonnage is also scarce.—B. O. W.

Premiers Asked To Be In Readiness

(Continued from page 1)

pessimistic and feel that the Congress Governments would be out of office before the next week runs out.

GADGIL'S CALL TO MAHARASHTRA

POONA, Oct. 22.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M. L. A. (Central), and President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal to the Congress Committees all over Maharashtra to organise processions, Prabhat Pheris and meetings on Tuesday, October 24, to register their support to the resolution to be moved by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in the Assembly on Congress attitude to War, the next day.

A special meeting of the Poona City Municipality has also been convened to consider the ques-

PREMIERS ASKED TO BE IN READINESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

A fresh circular, it is understood, has just been sent to all the Congress Premiers by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee in collaboration with the War Sub-Committee, drawing their attention to the serious political situation arising out of the Viceroy's declaration and asking the Ministries to keep themselves in readiness. The latest trend of opinion in the circles, which are in close touch with the Congress High Command, shows that the Ministries will be asked to tender resignations rather than court dismissal because resignations are interpreted as a more honourable course in the circumstances.

While the Premier of Madras, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, will be taking part in the delibe-

FIRST PRESIDENT OF SYRIA DEAD

GENOA, Oct. 21.

The death due to heart attack has occurred of Mehmed Ali Bey Abed, first President of Syria.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Lord Zetland will take a long time to realize that India has changed since the days when he was Lord Ronaldshay.

Lord Linlithgow is beginning to think that the Viceroyalty of India is hardly the right job for a simple farmer.

The going out of office of the Congress is as sad as "Good-bye, Mr. Chips". One hopes that when it comes back, it will be stronger and more powerful than even before.

The Muslim League only wants from the Viceroy a little clarification. So do we from the Muslim League.

Sir Dhunjishah Cooper doesn't really know where he stands. Will history repeat itself? He wonders.

When you bear in mind that it is the Council of the Liberal Federation, the resolution they passed is almost incredible.

Mr. Rowjee will probably make another statement to the Press on the Congress resignations. India is breathlessly awaiting it.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is very happy, and will remain so until the Congress returns to office. He will probably celebrate it by a dinner to the property-owners.

Only Sir H. P. Mody will know what is really in Sir H. P. Mody's mind.

ALWAYS READY TO QUIT

Munshi Explains Position Of Congress Ministries At Napoo Hall

The Matunga Navratri Mahautsova was celebrated with great eclat on Sunday night with a variety entertainment under the auspices of the Gujerati Mandal at Napoo Hall. The Hon. Mr.. K. M. Munshi presided.

In a brief address to the audience Mr. Munshi declared: "From the time we took office the Congress Ministries have held themselves ready to surrender office in the higher interest of the nation.

"Much as the Congress liked to share the burden and the responsibilities with the British Government, the British Government declined to take us into partnership in this venture.

"The responsibility for such a step rests on those who speak the language of democracy in England and of autocracy in India.

"But like true soldiers we follow the orders of the Working Committee."

Mr. Munshi concluded by exhorting the audience calmly to support the decision of the Congress.

AKKALKOT CHIEF IN CAR ACCIDENT

POONA, Oct. 22.

News has been received here from Kolhapur of a motor accident in which the Rajah of Akkalkot was injured while driving a car from Poona to Kolhapur. The Rajah is reported to have sustained severe injuries to his head necessitating half a dozen stitches.—United Press.

Ciano's Sister Dead

ROME, Oct. 22.

Death has occurred of Count Ciano's sister, Countess Magistrati Ciano.—Reuter.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

War Has Exposed Country's Helplessness: Call To Bengal Govt.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Speaking before the University Chemical Club on "Industrial Research and Industrial development in wartime", Dr. B. C. Guha, Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry in Calcutta University, said that in the present international crisis India's industrial helplessness as a nation was "even more tragically apparent than ever." The industrial apparatus of a country, apart from its necessity for the country's prosperity, was, he said, the most vital factor for defence and in this factor India was largely lacking. The engineering and the chemical industries were the corner stone for defensive and offensive strength and the development of both of these was, according to the speaker, extremely poor in this country.

"The iron and steel industries", the speaker said, "are almost the only source of strength that we have at the moment. The growth of textile and sugar industries during recent years has raised some hope in the public mind. But it should be realised that, while this is some consolation, the plants of all these industries as also of others are not built in the country, although most of the raw materials are available, technical and scientific skill are available and could be developed, and experts for specific tasks could be brought from abroad.

LITTLE SHORT OF TRAGEDY

Locomotives, motors and engines of all sorts, which are essential for mechanised warfare are not produced in the country at all. The chemical industries are almost in a similar state. While some development has been made in the pharmaceutical line, largely due to the pioneering efforts of Sir P. C. Ray, the heavy chemical industries have lagged behind. Sulphuric acid is produced, but its dependence on imported sulphur would greatly affect its production unless other means are found. The coal-tar industry, which is the source of dye-stuffs, drugs and explosives and also of numerous chemicals required for all kinds of scientific and industrial research, is non-existent. The situation is little short of a tragedy and will become acuter as the imports are affected more and more.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

"The present situation, however, will have done some good, if efforts are immediately converged on the whole problem of industrialisation," continued Dr. Guha, and he urged the Bengal Government to develop the present Industrial Research Board into a body like the Department of scientific and Industrial Research (the D. S. I. R.) of Great Britain, which also was born during the last war, and to develop the present Industrial Survey Board into a Survey and Planning Board which should also consider the question of finance. He suggested that these two bodies should work in close co-operation and they should contain representatives of Industry, Government and University, in order to ensure co-ordination among all these. Both these bodies will have to be provided with adequate funds.

The D. S. I. R. of Great Britain spends about a crore of rupees each year and the corresponding National Research Council of Canada spends 13 lakhs of rupees for a population of 11 millions. Schemes for immediate industrial development could thus be framed with their financial implications.

QUESTION OF FINANCE

With regard to the actual establishment of industries, the question of finance, Dr. Guha said, was obviously all-important. In this matter he urged the Bengal Government to take the initiative like the Mysore Government. Private capital in Bengal was shy and for heavy industries, large amounts of capital were necessary. There were several alternatives. The Government might itself finance certain industries with or without contributions from the Central Government, or it might provide a substantial portion of the total capital, the rest being raised from the public or it might guarantee a moderate dividend on the capital raised by the public. These were matters of detail, but it was certain that if the Government did not move in the matter of finance, the matter would not move at all.

The coal-tar industry was an example in point. Bengal was specially suited for this industry and a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs should be sufficient to start with (production with smaller capital may not meet subsequent peacetime foreign competition). If the Government, wished they could get it going. Another important question to which Government should pay immediate attention was the question of sulphur for the key industry of sulphuric acid.

RESULT OF RESEARCH

Dr. Guha emphasised that coordination and united effort was the need of the hour. Much scattered industrial research was going on in different laboratories. In the department of Applicd Chemistry in Calcutta University, a large measure of success had been obtained with the industrial production of citric acid, exalic acid, gluconic acid, acetone, butyl alcohol, vinegar and acetic acid from molasses by fermentation. All of these should be of great importance at the present time. Work on the production of liquid fuel from coal, glucose from rice starch, industrial carbon, hydrogenated oils, casein, lactose, "hypo", dichromate, thorium nitrate (for gas mantles) had also given encouraging results with industrial possibilities. Schemes relating to some of these had been sent to Government for financial support. It was certain, he averred, that if the Government, the industrialists and the Universities co-operate in the matter, then during war time they in India might be enabled to develop industries, which would be able to stand their ground in peace-time. And this should be done without loss of time.

EMULATE MYSORE

Dr. M. N. Goswami and Dr. H. N. Das-Gupta joined the discussion and supported the observation of Dr. Guha.

The club then passed a resolution expressing their opinion that the Bengal Government should take initiative in the matter of industrial development during the present crisis and should frame scheme for important industries in immediate future with the help of a Committee representing the Government, Industrialists and the Scientific departments of the University.

In view of the fact that private capital was shy the club asked the Government of Bengal to follow the example of Mysore Government, and either start some of these industries from its own resources with or without contribution from the Central Government, or share the capital with private industrialists, or guarantee a moderate dividend on capital raised solely from private sources.—A.P.

DISMISSALS AND WAGE-CUTS

City Press Workers' Union To Hold Secret Ballot On Readiness To Strike

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A general meeting of the members of the "Times, of India" Press Employees' Association was held on Saturday at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall to consider the situation arising out of the recent dismissal of a few of the employees and to chalk out the future line of action. The meeting was very largely attended. Mr. Masani, the President of the Association, was in the chair.

At the outset the president reviewed the situation created by the present war and the fact of India being unwillingly dragged into it by Britain. He said that the political and economic effects of this were tremendous and the workers especially had to bear the lion's share of this burden. The prices had increased. There were cuts in wages and even dismissals in the case of the "Times of India" Press.

He, then, outlines the efforts so far made by the Union to get justice done to the workers with regard to the recent dismissals and cut in wages and said that all the suggestions of our Union had been turned down by the Management under the pretext of Trade depression, inefficiency, insubordination etc. The question had now reached a critical stage and he, therefore, called upon the workers to be prepared for some sacrifice in order to get their grievances redressed. The Union stood for the principle that there must be no dismissal of the workers who had put in very many years of service and had helped in building up the prosperity of the Press. This principle, he said emphatically, should be recognised by the management. They had to be united and disciplined so that the hardships might be reduced to the minimum and quick success be guaranteed.

The question of Governmental Arbitration was also there but no one could help the workers, if they were not prepared themselves.

Workers also made enthusiastic and stirring speeches.

It was, then, unanimously resolved to hold a secret ballot as early as possible during the next week to ascertain the preparedness of the workers to go on a strike at the call of the Union in the event of any victimisation of any member of the Union or further dismissals of employees without previous consultation with and the consent of the Union.

The meeting then terminated with a great enthusiasm and high delight.

MALAYA INDIANS FORM ASSOCIATION

KUALA LUMPUR, (By Air Mail).

Locally-born Indians and those domiciled in Selangor decided at a meeting to form an association of their own to watch their own interests.

A feeling that those who have no ties with India, but have their sole interests and those of their children in Malaya run the risk of losing any advantages they might gain by virtue of their being local born, promoted this move to form a separate association.

At the meeting Mr. N. V. Viswalingam who was voted to the chair said:

"Fears have been expressed that the creation of an association exclusively for the domiciled Indians may result in a cleavage between the domiciled Indians and the non-domiciled Indians here.

"In our opinion there need be no such fear. It is unnatural that we should lose interests in India or in the non-domiciled Indians.

"As Indians having a permanent home in Malaya, we should consider the interests and well-being of Malaya as of paramount importance to us, and we should identify our interests with those of the other local communities."

DHARAMPUR WELCOMES RULER

Maharaja Who Was Held Up At Naples On Out-Break Of War

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, Oct. 22.

A rousing reception was given to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur and his beloved daughter Princess Rajendrakunver Baiji Saheb by their subjects on their arrival to Dharampur on Saturday morning from their trip to America and continent. Owing to war, H. H. the Maharaja was held up at Naples with his entourage and, therefore, great anxiety was felt among his subjects at Dharampur.

TRIBUTE IN ADDRESS

On Dassera Day an address was presented by the Nagar Seth and other leaders of the principal communities of the State in which reference was made to the efforts of the Maharaja in making the State a model one by building hospitals for men and women, industrial homes, libraries, schools and a number of dispensaries in the district, a museum and beautiful roads extending over a hundred miles.

His Highness thanked the Nagar Seth and other leaders of different communities for their good wishes and said his health was undermined on account of double bereavement in the family, viz: premature death of his beloved daughter, followed within two months by the death of the Maharani, which told on his health. He went to America on medical advice for the benefit of his health. He had not taken one single pie from the State Treasury for this trip to America. The nation-building departments of the State such as museum, hospitals, high school and dispensaries are maintained and they are kept in efficient state by permanent grants. The prosperity of the state depended upon sound finances and he had carefully considered and adopted means to improve finances of the State. He assured the humblest of his subjects not to hesitate to approach him and place their grievances, if any, before him, as he was always ready to hear and remove any legitimate grievance. In conclusion, he made a fervent appeal to his subjects to support whole-heartedly the efforts of Great Britain and her allies to win the war.

At night a Dinner Party was given to His Highness the Maharaja, in which 300 leading citizens and officers participated.

REVENUE REMISSION IN DHARAMPUR

Ruler Announces 10 p.c. Cut In Privy Purse

BOMBAY, October 22

The President of the State Council, Dharampur wires to the "United Press":

"In view of the expected partial failure of crops, His Highness has announced remission of two annas in a rupee on assessment of Kyari and one anna on Jarayat lands and of Rs. 2,500 of arrears of land revenue.

"His Highness has further announced a voluntary cut of ten per cent on his privy purse for the year."—United Press.

FREEDOM CAN'T BE WON WITH BEGGAR'S BOWL

Ahrar Chief On Viceroy's Statement

Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman Ludhianvi has issued the following statement:—

"I have read the Viceroy's declaration with the great consideration that it deserves. It has not disappointed me. The declaration has been made, as it should have made in the sole interests of Tory tradition.

I hope the issue of the hour has been rendered quite plain to all those political leaders who expected a millennium and whose high hopes have now been dashed to the ground by this declaration. The All-India Majlis has neither been 'pained' nor 'surprised' at the declaration of the British Government. As early as on September 11, the Majlis-i-Ahrar had warned those people who had their eyes reverentially rivetted on the Viceregal lodge or Whitehall and had told them that the freedom of India could not be attained with a begging bowl. The Majlis-i-Ahrar stands by its declaration.

It is an urgent necessity that in this hour of trial all dissensions must cease and we should stand united. I appeal to the Congress leaders to seize the tide of opportunity at the flood. It is extremely sad that the Viceroy has given stone for bread. It is very unfortunate that long 'queue' through the Viceregal lodge has come back disappointed. But it was to be expected. What we need now is dynamic unity for the liberation of India."

DUSSERA SAMMELAN IN KAMGAR MAIDAN

Mr. Pakvasa Hopes For Freedom For India To Come Soon

Dussera Sammelan was observed in the North of Bombay at a gathering held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and Hindu Samrakshan Mandal.

Earlier in the evening, a Dussera procession was taken out from the Lalbaug Maidan, and was headed by Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The procession which started from the premises of the Maharashtriya Vyayam Mandal, was also accompanied among others by Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal and Mr. B. H. Rangnekar; President and Secretary of the Y. M. H. A. respectively. Mr. Shinde, and Sheth Ratanji Jetha. Bhagwa and Congress Flags and a band were in evidence. Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa who presided over the Sammelan performed the 'Sami Puja'.

A physical culture demonstration in Indian style was given on the occasion in which 20 organisations—Vyayamshalas, Sevadals and Mandals—took part. Girls belonging to the Bhagini Samaj were among those who took part in the demonstrations.

The winners of the various sport items were awarded prizes and medals by the chief guest of the evening.

Speaking on the occasion Hon. Mr. Pakvasa said that on the preceding nine days, they had worshipped 'Sakti' (power). The festival culminated on that day—Dussera Day. He hoped that they would soon pass away from the stage of helplessness (in the country) as a sequel and would soon come into their own by restoring to India her old glory. The world was changing rapidly, and he did not see any reason why India should not regain her old traditions by becoming free very soon. The proceedings came to a close with "Vande Mataram".

PLEA FOR UNITY

I. Mehta On Objectives Of Dassera Celebrations

Dassera, one of the great Hindu festivals, was celebrated, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Sunday, when Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided.

Mr. Mehta performing the Flag Salutation ceremony, said that by observing the Dassera day, they were celebrating the victory of good over evil, of moral and spiritual forces over the powers of darkness and destruction, of knowledge over ignorance. The day had a special significance at present, when the world had been dragged into war by Herr Hitler and when brutal aggression, passions and greed were rampant everywhere.

PLEA FOR UNITY

The day, he continued, had a special significance for Indians. The present political plight of the country was due to the lack of communal unity and, therefore, it was high time that they should regard themselves as Indians first and last and think in terms of a united India. On this auspicious day, every one who loved his country, must determine to bring about unity, thereby working for the uplift of the motherland.

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MUTT AND JEFF—This Must Be One of Those New Fangled Undeclared Wars Known as Incidents — By BUD FISHER

IN THIS GAME OF WAR WE USE WAX BULLETS WHICH ARE HARMLESS -WE'LL CHARGE AT THE ENEMY WHO ARE LURKING OVER THE HILL!
CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMP!
ALL TROOPS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS -THE ADVANCE GUARD, THE MAIN BODY AND THE REAR GUARD!
NOW, JEFF, YOU ARE THE ADVANCE GUARD, YOU GO FIRST! MUTT, YOU BE THE MAIN BODY WHILE I WILL ACT AS REAR GUARD AND STAY BEHIND TO--
JUST A MINUTE! THE ADVANCE GUARD GOES OVER FIRST AND THE FIRST GUY OVER GETS SHOT AT, DON'T HE?
YES!
AND I'M THE ADVANCE GUARD?
YES!
?
?
THE WAR'S OFF!

Our Readers' Views

Need For United Front

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the circumstance of the Viceroy's recent statement the most urgent, statesmanlike and effective course that can be taken is to hold a conference of all the political parties in the country and decide the highest common factor of agreement between them as regards our national demands and put the same before the British Government because it will not be denied that we as every other nation has done, will progress or recede only as we are one whole united or disunited nation, because in other words unity will be the only test of at once our national solidarity and efficiency.—Yours, etc.,

"CIRCUMSPECT STATESMANSHIP"

Czechoslovakia's Need

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Polish Consul of Bombay and his wife with the aid of some socialites have put on wheels a move to help the Polish refugees and other Poles who have been the victim of Nazi attack and persecution. Morally the move is laudable and I have nothing against those concerned with the scheme but I may point out boldly to the Consul and his wife and those who have lent aid that though the poor Poles do deserve every sympathy and moral support it would have been very noble indeed on the part of those responsible also to include the people of Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovakia was so shamefully let down by those who were supposed to be her allies. Czecho-Slovakia fell to the Nazis in such a brutal manner that nothing shall make one forget the cruel fall of a great country and great people. It was at the time of Munich in September of last year the Government of Poland made no earthly effort to save Czecho-Slovakia from the rush of the brutal Nazi steamroller and Czecho-Slovakia's fall gave the Nazis this time an easy way to get into Poland. Sympathy of all the peace loving people of the world is bound to go to the people in Warsaw and in other parts of Poland but sympathy verbally and in action can never be spared in a discriminatory manner. After all the human beings are same in all countries no matter to what nation, race, caste or creed they belong and therefore the people in Bombay will I hope also do something for the Czecho-Slovakians who are in Bombay in a greater number than the Polish people. Czecho-Slovakia was truly and really a great democratic country. It was so great that it never once feared the Bolshevists of Russia because the people of Czecho-Slovakia were so self-respecting, happy and contented.—Yours, etc.

DORAB RUSTOM BANAJI.

October 16.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Hindustani Prachar Union

B. KUMATHEKAR commends the efforts that are being made in Bombay to form a union of all those who are interested in the spread of Hindustani as a national language.

Bus Stands

G. B. WELKAR suggests that the B. E. S. T., should provide benches at bus stands in areas where the service stops are longer than ten minutes at a time.

Ban On Crackers

Mr. M. N. R. Rao says: "As you are aware every year lakhs of rupees are literally burnt to ashes during the three days of Divali in burning crackers. This huge waste should be prevented and directed to channels of public utility. Not only is money spent on crackers a criminal waste, it adds to the distress of the sick, the convalescent and the young."

Hindustani

Yogi wants Hindustani to be the language of correspondence in the Bombay Corporation.

Hindu Burning Ground

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Trustees of the Hindu Burning Ground, Queen's Road, inform the public why they are compelled to earn an additional income by permitting advertisements on their walls? Is it shortage of funds for the maintenance? Have they publicly appealed for funds?

Is the commercial spirit of 'gain' to follow even into the burning ground.

Do the trustees want to make profits here and build another and extend to this institution the policy of "self supporting charity."—Yours, etc.,

B. V. V.

Drawing Examinations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad that your Art Critic, Mr. D. G. Vyas has taken a note of my letter. He rightly says that my main grievance is against the constitution of the Board of examiners; but he also thinks that I have not made out a case for the transfer of the control of the drawing grade examinations to the Drawing Inspector.

I take this opportunity of explaining the situation. I am afraid Mr. Vyas is not aware how at present the Board of Examiners is constituted. The present Board of Examiners consists of architects, sculptors and painters. When the School of Arts examinations are conducted each section is examined by persons belonging to that section that is the examiners for the architecture section are architects, those for modelling section are sculptors and so on; but since there is no separate section for drawing grade examinations, persons from these other sections with high merit no doubt, are selected as examiners for the drawing grade examinations. Now my friend will see that it is not possible for these persons to be able adequately to assess the drawing-grade examination papers, which consist of drawings by pupils of Anglo-Vernacular Standards III, IV, and V. Since these persons are not at all in contact with the secondary schools and the Drawing work executed in those schools. And hence a Board mainly consisting of drawing masters is not only desirable but is essential. My main objection is against the inclusion of persons, who, although they may be great artists in their own line such as sculpture, architecture and even painting, in the Board of Examiners for drawing grade examinations, when suitable better qualified and experienced drawing masters are available even in large numbers for the necessary selection.

Regarding the transfer of the control of the drawing grade examinations, I have to state that the Government of Bombay have maintained a separate office with a highly paid 'A' class officer as its head to look after the teaching of drawing in secondary schools. The Drawing Inspector in the course of his duties visits all the schools and is, therefore, well acquainted with the conditions obtaining in secondary schools, the facilities provided and the scope of work carried out there. He is, therefore, the right person to control these examinations with the help and co-operation, if necessary, of a member or two from the painting section of the Sir J. J. School of Art. I further maintain that a separate Board under a separate head or chairman should be appointed for each of the drawing grade examinations. The drawing teaching is more or less a special subject and teachers who are daily in touch with the problem are in a better position to judge the quality of the drawings in the examination. Our demand is that the drawing teachers from the secondary schools should be represented on the board of examiners and if this principle is accepted by the Government our grievance is sure to be redressed but we do not aim at decentralisation of the present system of examination in order to achieve our object.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. CHAPHALKAR.

Future Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that at this time when the whole world and especially the British Empire, is passing through a crisis and it is essential for our country to be strong free and united, so that we could be able to defend our own country, and help the British against the Nazi menace, the Muslim League and the Pakistanis, are carrying on a suicidal propaganda. In the first place the manifesto of Mr. Jinnah as President of the Muslim League, savours of distrust and dread of the Hindus. In case India is given dominion status with a democratic form of government, why should Mr. Jinnah feel that Hindus would crush the Mahomedans? Are the Mahomedans so powerless, as to be easily tyrannised over and crushed by the Hindus? Are they not strong enough to resist such tyranny? Why should the Mahomedans cultivate such an inferiority complex?

Every one of us must realise by now, that India of the future is going to be neither a Hindu India, nor a Mahomedan India, but an "Indian India."—Yours, etc.,

V. M. K.

Educated Unemployed And Government Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the advertisement appearing in certain newspapers calling for applications for routine grade clerks in the Military Accounts Department, your readers will not probably be aware of the fact that according to the orders of the Government of India itself, the examination that is proposed to be held to select the candidates for the Military Accounts Department is one for the selection of ordinary clerks for the department whose pay is in the scale of 50-4-70-5-150. The inducement offered to the routine grade clerks who are to be now recruited as a result of the same examination and who are now offered 36-2-60-2-70 with problematical chances of promotion to the ordinary clerical grade is that if and when they are promoted to the ordinary grade there will be no further examination for them.

It is no doubt a great kindness of the Powers-that-be, but what passes one's comprehension is why when a man is required to have certain qualifications and pass examinations for which a certain scale of pay is laid down, he should be granted a lower scale of pay. For routine grade clerks the Government of India have not laid down this examination nor do they require that he should be a graduate or possess higher qualifications. The Matriculation standard is all that is required in his case.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. TULPULE.

The B. E. S. T. Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The monopoly by the BEST Company of the tramways—one of the most important modes of transport within the City—is working as a great hardship on the poor public. The daily income of the Company speaks for itself of the importance of the tramways from the public point of view and it is hoped that the Company will realise its moral obligations to its patrons and will reduce the tramfares substantially. The Government and quasi-Governmental authorities too should bring pressure upon the Company in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

Y. B. RAO.

Inter-Commerce Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The supplementary examination of Inter-Commerce terminated on 19th instant. It has become a habit with the authorities to set strange papers and this practice is followed. since last two years by setting very odd papers in accounting. In past protests were raised and hence it was expected that in this examination the papers in accounting will be fairly good. But quite contrary to expectations has taken place. The papers set in accounting were quite strange and extremely difficult.

I hope other students will also join hands with me and raise protests against the strange attitude assumed by the authorities.—Yours etc.,

"A STUDENT."

TOWARDS LITERATE BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

among the 6,00,000 illiterate adults of the City under a Five-Year plan. This means that we have to impart literacy to about 1,20,000 persons every year. In order to make 1,20,000 persons literate during the course of one year, it is necessary that a larger number of adults will have to be brought under instruction every year. It is obvious that all these 1,20,000 persons who may attend classes will not be literate at the end of the year. Some waste is bound to occur. Some persons will leave classes before completing the period of four months, while others may not attend regularly, with the result that they may not acquire literacy at the end of the session. Hence provision will have to be made for some wastage. In the absence of any previous experience, it is not possible at this stage to estimate the exact extent of the wastage that may occur. It may, however, be presumed that the wastage in our adult literacy classes will be about 15 per cent. on an average. According to this calculation, we shall have to bring about 1,40,000 adults under instruction every year so that about 1,20,000 of them may attain literacy during the year. As there will be two sessions during one year, 1,40,000 adults will be divided into two groups of 70,000 each.

In a city like Bombay it should not be difficult to secure free seating accommodation for 70,000 students at a time. The existing buildings of various educational institutions alone are adequate to serve the purpose. According to the latest available official information, there are 766 educational institutions in the City with 1,63,564 students attending them. Of these 1,08,771 pupils are in primary schools, the municipal schools alone providing accommodation to 82,817 students. All these educational institutions, which can provide seating arrangements for as many as 1,63,564 students, can easily accommodate 70,000 adults attending literacy classes. It is true that all the school buildings may not be suitable for the purpose of holding adult literacy classes. For instance, it is obvious that all schools in such localities as the Malabar Hill, Chaupati, Girgaum, etc., where the illiterate adult population is either negligible or proportionately small will not be useful from our point of view. Similar is the case with regard to those school buildings which are at a considerable distance from the places of residence of illiterate adults. Even after eliminating such school and college buildings, there is every reason to believe that the remaining school buildings will be sufficient to accommodate 70,000 students. The Government can induce the Municipal Corporation as well as other managers of schools to permit the Adult Education Committee to hold classes in their school premises free of rent. In fact, the Municipality have already helped the Committee by housing a majority of the existing literacy classes in their school premises without charging any rent. As the majority of the literacy classes will work either in the evening or at night, there will be no difficulty in securing accommodation for these classes in school buildings. But some difficulty will arise with regard to the day-classes which will have to be maintained for the benefit of those textile labourers working night shift in mills. But this difficulty can be overcome, if the classes are held in the evening before the night shift starts, say, between 6 p.m. and 8 p. m., in view of the fact that the primary and secondary schools generally close their work at 5-30 p.m. or 6 p.m. Rented premises should be used only as the last alternative.

The number of classes and teachers that we should have under the Five-Year Plan depends on the number of adults in each class. Our aim should be to impart literacy to a maximum number of adults at the minimum cost. With this end in view, our proposal is that ordinarily no class should be allowed to continue with less than thirty adults on its roll, while the maximum number should be fixed at forty. The lower limit of thirty may be brought down only in exceptional cases when it is found impossible to get thirty adults to attend a class in a particular locality.

If proper teaching methods are adopted and if the right type of teachers are selected, a class of forty adults should be able to carry on its work smoothly and efficiently. The fact that the efficiency of an adult class depends more on the method of teaching rather than on the size of the class is sufficiently borne out by the results obtained in China in the course of adult literacy experiments recently tried in that country. For instance, we are told by Mr. James Yen, Member of the Committee on Adult Education for the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, that excellent results were obtained by "The Kashing Experiment" under which Chinese characters were taught to 200 illiterates in one class by one teacher through the aid of lantern slides.

It is true that we in Bombay have not yet devised a lantern slide method on the model of that adopted in China by means of which it is possible for us to impart literacy to a class of 200 adults by one teacher. No doubt the Adult Education Committee will have to put forth its efforts to evolve such a method at an early date. But in the meantime, the Committee should do well to realise the fact that it is the method of teaching and the capacity of the teacher rather than the size of the class that counts more in the matter of efficiency. With 30 students as the minimum and 40 as the maximum, it is safe to presume that the average number on the roll will be about 35 in a class. Thus, in order to have a total of 70,000 adults under instruction at a time, provision will have to be made for the maintenance of about 2,000 classes under the Five-Year Plan.

(To Be Continued.)

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VICEROY'S DECLARATION UNSATISFACTORY

Liberals' Plea For "Pooling Together" For National Reconstruction

BOMBAY, Sunday.

After deliberations lasting over two days, the Council of the National Liberal Federation issued a statement characterising the Viceroy's declaration as unsatisfactory and pointing out that the Consultative Committee envisaged in the statement is no substitute for responsibility at the Centre.

NO MENTION OF WAR

While the Council appeals for a united effort at "national reconstruction", it does not make any mention of the war or the attitude of the Liberals towards it.

The Council meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru. Among those who attended were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs J. N. Basu, V. N. Chandavarkar, J. R. Gharpure, B. D. Lam and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

UNSATISFACTORY STATEMENT

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India while confirming the resolutions passed by its Working Committee at its meeting held on the 10th September 1939, whereby that Committee recommended that India should unhesitatingly and unconditionally support the democratic Powers in the prosecution of the war and at the same time appealed to the British Government to create such psychological conditions in the country as would lead to general political appeasement in India, regrets that the appeal so made by the Working Committee has not been responded to by Government.

The Council having given careful consideration to the Statement issued by H. E. the Governor-General is of opinion that it cannot but be deemed unsatisfactory inasmuch as....

It does not make clear that Dominion Status to be attained by India is to be of the same character as is enjoyed by the Self-Governing Dominions, and as is contemplated by the Statute of Westminster.

It contemplates the advent of Dominion Status at some indefinite future period and fails to envisage the attainment of such status by India within a definite period.

It ignores the urgent need for taking immediate measures for the Indianisation of the Defence Forces in all their branches within a fixed period, the development of an Indian Air Force and its substitution for the Royal Air Force. It also ignores the demand for the organisation of the man-power for the defence of the country on a broader basis and the need of widening the basis of recruitment so as to give a greater opportunity to all classes for serving in the Defence Forces.

It leaves at least during the period of the war and for some indefinite period thereafter, the Central Government entirely irresponsible as at present.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR RESPONSIBILITY

The mere Consultative Committee without any power of any sort mentioned in His Excellency's statement is no substitute for responsibility at the Centre and will not satisfy any one, the creation of such a body for war purposes being no sufficient and effective association of India in the prosecution of the War.

The Council points out that it is inaccurate to say that the Act of 1935 was based on the greatest measure of common agreement which was possible to obtain at the time when it was framed. In the opinion of the Council, it would be more accurate to say that it was based on the greatest measure of common agreement between the British Delegates alone at the Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It cannot be forgotten that the common measure of agreement between Indians embodied in the Memorandum signed by the British Indian delegates of all classes, Communities and groups at the Joint Parliamentary Committee, was entirely disregarded.

POOL TOGETHER

The Council recognises that there are differences amongst the people of this country, and that sometimes those differences are acute. But though such differences will always exist, they should not be permitted to stand in the way of the establishment of a free constitution. The Council appeals to all parties to take a broad view of the situation and bend their energies to the task of national reconstruction and freedom and help in the pooling together of all progressive elements in the country. The Council confidently trusts that its appeal will not be in vain, and that all sections of the people will forget the narrow bounds of their respective parties and help in the emergence of a new India, with real power to further the cause of genuine democracy and peace, an ideal to which all look to.

CONFERENCE OF EX-C. D. CONVICTS?

PESHAWAR, October 21.

An important conference of all those who were imprisoned in 1930 and after in connexion with the C. D. movement is being convened by Maulana Abdul Rahim Popalzai, a Congress leader of the Province, on October 23 at Peshawar Congress Committee's office.

The situation arising out of the Viceroy's declaration and the plan of action to be decided on by Congressmen in view of this development will be the main items of discussion at the conference.—United Press.

HOW CONGRESS CAN REPLY TO VICEROY

Dr. Arundale's Solution For Indian Crisis

Dr. Arundale in the course of a statement on the Viceroy's declaration says:

The Viceroy has referred to India's disunity. Who are responsible for this in the long run if not ourselves?

More than ten years ago the Congress might have started on two activities of first-rate importance:

The first, of associating in the National Governments ministers belonging to the Muslim League and other parties, so that our various National Ministries should be truly national and not party ministries as they are at the present time;

The second, of working ceaselessly to close up India's ranks.

I feel perfectly clear that the Congress has the imperative duty of replying to the Viceroy's declaration by once and for all doing away with all disunity, the majority making all such sacrifices as may be necessary to satisfy the minorities.

TWO-FOLD DUTY.

This duty should involve, not the resignation of the Ministries, as is here and there foreshadowed, but the strengthening of them by making them really representative. If necessary, a special session of the Congress may well be called to revise the objects, so that its doors may be open to the vast majority of patriots throughout the country.

Then comes the work of preparing without delay the Indian Constitution which shall be the other part of the reply to the Viceroy's declaration. The Indian Constitution must have the support of the principal Parties in the country, for with such support it would be irresistible. And the end of the war would see Swaraj for India and peace and strength and prosperity for the Commonwealth as a whole.

UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 21.

Baba Karam Singh Chima, ex-convict of the "Lahore Conspiracy Case" and Acting President of the District Congress Committee, who was convicted in connection with the Kisan Satyagraha has been placed under Police Surveillance on release from Rawalpindi District Jail.

Similarly, Comrade Bhagat Singh Bilga, a prominent socialist leader is followed by a constable in plain clothes. The internment order passed against him by the Punjab Government expired two days ago.—United Press.

WHY NOT ANOTHER R. T. C. IN LONDON?

Indian Muslims Stand For Independence, Says Mohani

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

I entirely agree with Mahatma Gandhi that British Government wants to continue the policy of "divide and rule", declared Moulana Hasrat Mohani commenting on the Viceroy's statement. He added, it is high time that Government gave up producing white papers, blue papers, and brown papers and started facing realities. If Government is sincere, it should become more conscious of the realities of the Indian problem, instead of fiddling with time-honoured phrases, like "responsible Government by progressive stages etc.

I suggest that the British Government do immediately convene a conference in London and invite by air the following to attend it, and I am confident the conference will be a great success.

Congress representatives should be men like Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru, Sjt. Bose, Mr. M. N. Roy, Sardar Sardul Sing Caveeshar and Moulana Azad.

Muslim Leaguers should be Mr. Jinnah, M. Hasrat Mohani, the Raja of Mahmudabad.

Hindu Mahasabhite should be Mr. Savarkar.

Other minorities, may be represented by Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Dr. Sapru, H. H. the Aga Khan and Sardar Nihal Sing should represent, what I may call Imperialist interests.

I maintain that the Government is very unfair towards Indian Mussalmans by representing them as against independence of India. I can say without fear of contradiction barring a few like Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Sir M. Zaffrulla Khan, the Indian Mussalmans want independence not only for India but also for Palestine. They are willing to accept safeguards similar to those Britain is anxious to offer the Jews of Palestine.

Ahrar Dictator Executes Bond & Gets Release

SIALKOT, October 22

Khwaja Ahmed Din, Provincial Dictator of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, who was arrested by the City Police on October 13 last while he was going to a local mosque to deliver a speech at a meeting arranged there, was ordered by the Additional District Magistrate to execute a bond under Section 108 Cr. P. C. to the amount of Rs. 2,000 for good behaviour, with two sureties, for a period of one year.

Khwaja Ahmed Din executed the bond and was released.—United Press.

"Indian Editors Not Anxious To Bungle With War News"

Suppression Of Opinion Is Betrayal Of Duty, Says Pothan Joseph

ELLORE, OCT. 22.

REFERENCES TO THE UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON THE PRESS IN INDIA IN REGARD TO THE CENSORING OF PRESS MESSAGES WHEREBY OFFICIALS WHO HAVE NO MORE THAN THE OUTLOOK AND JUDGMENT OF AN ORDINARY READER ARE APPOINTED TO GIVE "ADVICE" TO THE PRESS WERE MADE BY MR. POTHAN JOSEPH, EDITOR, 'INDIAN EXPRESS,' MADRAS, WHILE PRESIDING OVER THE SECOND ANDHRA PROVINCIAL JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE HELD HERE TO-DAY.

"The Government of India should believe," he declared, "that the editors of newspapers in India are anxious not to bungle with the war news and that grim regulations appropriate for an enemy country should not in any way be deemed suitable for India which is officially a partner in the war.

"The Press Adviser is often ill at ease because he is in the plight of a veterinary doctor called on to superintend an eye-operation conducted by an ophthalmic surgeon of considerable standing. What we require is a very small roving commission of experienced journalists for three months who could serve as 'liaison' officers between the Government and the Press, and not an army of vigilance. As to what might be of use to the enemy, let it be understood that an experienced editor is capable of forming his own judgment and that an appeal to a new-comer's court without any superior merit of experience, cannot be advantage to him."

JOURNALIST'S DUTY

Referring to the profession of journalism and its status in Indian soctety he said that, unless industralised, it was a poor man's profession—a career where knowledge is gathered and dispensed without adequate wordly reward. Lakshmi and Saraswati seldom bestowed their joint blessings. But the struggle of a journalist had its compensations. Being poor they need not be afraid of losing much.

"I would ask you," he continued, "never to allow the consciousness of a precarious career to make you feel small in stature in the company of any man. The moment I am asked to hush up something, my mind revolts against it and the story bursts into double-column headlines. I do not know why people presume that private interests should be observed by the reporter who is the custodian of his paper's conscience. The reporter is perfectly at liberty to withhold comment or refrain from giving any particular accent of suggestiveness, but he is not at liberty to bury an incident for caprice or coaxing."

SCOTT'S EXAMPLE

In this connection he cited with approval the famous dictum of C. P. Scott, the famous editor of the "Manchester Guardian", that 'he could reserve his opinion; but facts he could not tamper with, come what might' and declared "that journalists whenever called on to manipulate news should refuse to do so, with a smile."

"I don't ask you to be quarrelsome or cantankerous, but your right of telling the truth as you know it and commenting on events in a "bona fide" spirit is something which you cannot compromise in the prosecution of your duties. Occasionally, you have to provoke resentment in high-quarters by your frankness, for the suppression of opinion is also a betrayal of duty."

VIEWS AND NEWS.

He appealed to the reporters and special correspondents to adopt the art of portraying a scene as if from a distance and paid a high compliment to reporting on which he declared depended the foundation of the profession. Speaking of the oft-repeated criticism that views receive greater importance than news in India, he declared that Indian readers wanted some solid views because they were rather meditative by nature and lived in circumstances where the progress of politics counted in the economy of their daily lives. "In India views are news," he added, "and in our country political education has been so sharpened that the provision of argument and opinion are a greater necessity than in England where compact political conditions exist among all classes and the common people are bored with politics as compared with their engrossment in sports and freak events."—United Press.

Bengal Papers Suffer Under Rigid Press Censorship

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM ON HARDSHIPS OF PROFESSION

The following are excerpts from the Memorandum adopted by the Executive Council at its meeting on 6th October, 1939 of the Indian Journalists' Association on Press Censorship in Bengal:—

We do not propose to offer any detailed comment on the Defence of India Ordinance (Ordinance No. V of 1939) or on the Defence of India Bill based on it except to observe that many of its provisions, especially those relating to the control of Information (Part VI of the Defence of India Rules), are extremely vague and wide in their scope. These provisions have placed the press at the mercy of executive authorities who may use their discretion. Drastic as the powers taken are, the provisions of the Ordinance should have been more clear so that the Press might avoid the pitfalls as far as possible.

MOST RIGID IN BENGAL

The Press in Bengal, since the outbreak of the war or from before have done nothing to deserve specially harsh treatment.

It is however not the case, as one might suppose, that the papers of other provinces are more discriminating than the Bengal papers in the publication of news or views. Nothing of the kind. The same piece of news that is published in newspapers of other provinces that have an All-India circulation is not allowed to be published or mutilated by the Press advisor here. There is this anomaly that papers like the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Hindu" which are sold in Calcutta and also subscribed in Bengal, are able to publish news which Calcutta or Bengal papers cannot publish!

HANDICAP TO NEWS AGENCIES

For the supply of Indian news, newspapers have to depend largely on the Associated Press and the United Press. It has however been brought to our notice that though the news agencies are managed by highly trained and responsible journalists, undue restrictions are placed and sometimes invidious distinction made between one news agency and another. The result is that messages supplied are delayed in transmission and are received too late for publication. This is not done in other provinces. The result is that papers of Calcutta have sometimes to go one day behind, and their interests suffer in consequence.

Due to the rigidity observed in the deletion of telegraphic messages, the news agencies as well as the newspapers suffer great loss, as no deduction in charges is allowed for messages thus deleted.

Political speeches and statements made by All-India leaders or organisations, are often mutilated and considerably delayed before they are released for publication in the Bengal papers. A public speech of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nagpur, and statement by Mr. M. N. Ray from Dehra Dun addressed to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President Indian National Congress, published in all leading Indian papers, were disallowed altogether by the press adviser for Bengal. The speeches of many other public men of all India position have been either withheld or allowed to be published in a mutilated form in the Bengal papers.

EVEN LEGITIMATE CRITICISM

The Defence of India Bill was freely criticised when it was on the Central Assembly in the papers of other provinces, but in Bengal objection was made by the Press advisor to its criticism. So some of the Calcutta papers could not publish any criticism of it. AND SOME OTHERS WERE REBUKED FOR CRITICISING IT.

On the plea of communalism public speeches of men like Mr. B. G. Chatterjee, Bar-at-law, and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-law criticising the Communal Award, and pointing out the harm that has resulted to the nation in general and the Hindus in parti-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THRON

SO YOU GOT AWAY WHEN WE SENT YOUR MOTORCYCLE OVER THE CLIFF, WADE! THIS TIME YOU WON'T!
JAGGER! DON'T SHOOT! YOU'LL HIT ME!
THAT WON'T STOP HIM! GET OUT OF THE WAY!
3-9
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